



We have  
**Meats**  
of all kinds,  
and a sanitary shop.

Our customers know it—we want you to know it, and it means that, in order to be certain of this fact, you must inspect our shop and try our meats. We know you will be satisfied.

Phone Number Two.

**Milk's Market**  
F. H. Milks

#### HOLGER F. PETERSON OPENS JEWELRY STORE.

**Writes Avalanche and Sends Copy of Newspaper Announcement.**

It is always with a great deal of pride and pleasure that the Avalanche announces the achievements of Grayling young men, and this is about Holger F. Peterson, who has embarked into the jewelry business at Youngstown, Ohio. Youngstown is a city of about 80,000 inhabitants and the Vice-district of that place, in their issue of February 4th, makes the following announcement:

"Mr. Holger F. Peterson, for the past fifteen months connected with Amsterdam, Phillips and Mullin Jewelry company, has now entered into business for himself at 311 Federal Bldg. Mr. Peterson will handle only high grade jewelry and watches, making a specialty of railroad watches.

Mr. Peterson is one of the best inspectors of railroad watches in this part of the country, he being time inspector for a few of the largest railroads in the United States. Mr. Peterson was born in Grayling, Michigan where he received his preliminary training under his father who is still in the jewelry business in that city. Mr. Peterson has been inspecting

time for seventeen years, having worked in all the large towns and Canadian cities. Mr. Peterson should succeed in his new undertaking as he has made many friends in this city who are working to make a successful future for him."

Also a letter received from Mr. Peterson shows that in the bustle of city life he has not forgotten his old friends at home, and will be of interest to our readers who know him. He is a son of Andrew Peterson, a local jeweler, and a graduate of Grayling schools. He has the best wishes of his friends at home.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 3, '14  
Mr. Oscar P. Schumann,  
Grayling Mich.  
My dear Sir:

No doubt you need the price of paper and printer's ink and I can't very well get along without that printer's ink placed upon such nice clean sheets of paper better known as the Avalanche; for it brings tidings from my old home town that we often long for and reminds me of good times I used to have when I read the accounts of the different doings, parties and other affairs.

Now if you'll kindly forward me a statement I shall endeavor to send you the price of the postage on it at least.

Business is very good with me. I have no reason what ever to complain any, for if business keeps up to the end of the year as it started out, I shall retire on January 1, 1915 for a good 12 hours rest.

Best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and family,

Sincerely yours,  
Holger F. Peterson.

#### Fred Narrin Buys Store at Sigma.

Fred Narrin has purchased the general merchandise stock of the Sigma Mercantile company, at Sigma, Mich., and began business there last Saturday.

Mr. Narrin retired from the firm of Connine & Narrin some time last spring, and since that time has been on the lookout to go into business again. He is a careful and enterprising business man and no doubt this new enterprise gave promise of success—otherwise he wouldn't have gone into it. Sigma is a new town located on the Manistee & Northeastern railroad, about 18 miles from Grayling.

Mr. Narrin, in a letter to the Avalanche says that he will not move his family there until school is out in June. The citizens of Grayling are indeed sorry to lose Mr. Narrin and his family. Fred will be a live wire in any community into which he may enter and loyal to the home interests. He has the wishes of the Avalanche and the community it represents, for an unbounded success.

#### Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown us in our recent bereavement also for the beautiful floral offerings.

MR. CHRIS RANGE  
AND RELATIVES.

#### Conversation.

The reason why so few people are agreeable in conversation is that each is thinking more of what he is intending to say than of what others are saying, and we never listen when we are planning to speak.—Rochefoucauld.

#### Oysters.

Oysters can only live in water that contains at least thirty-seven parts of salt in every 1,000 parts of water.

**80 ACRES**—7 miles from Petoskey, 5 miles from Harbor Springs, Mich., part cleared and fenced. Good house, barn, silo, best of soil. **PRICE \$2500.00.**

Fochtman & Co., 2026 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

#### School Notes

Leon LaMotte has re-entered the eight grade.

Lorraine Sparks visited school last Thursday.

Rosanna Sachs was a high school visitor Friday.

Denta Seyra is absent from school on account of illness.

The third B class has just memorized, "Seven Times One."

The different grades are all interested in Lincoln and valentines.

Quite a number of children have been absent on account of bad colds.

The second grade children are planning a valentine box for Friday afternoon.

Minnie Sherman has so far recovered the use of her arm as to be in school a part of each day.

Anna Walton has resumed her studies in the high school after being absent because of sickness.

The second grade children made some very pretty picture frames for George Washington's picture.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Gillies Miss Ethel Tromble substituted in the first grade Tuesday and Wednesday.

Lilas Cassidy of the senior class is missed at school this week. She underwent an operation at Mercy hospital last Saturday.

The following pupils were perfect in spelling last week: Fern Fairbairn, Earle Isenbauer, Bernice McNeven and Olga Nielsen.

The third grade have given some very good stories, both oral and written and illustrated by pictures cut from newspapers and magazines.

Nearly all members of the eighth grade have renewed their subscription to Current Events. This little paper greatly helps them to understand history in the making.

The eighth grade reading table has been newly supplied with a goodly store of fresh, interesting, up-to-date reading material. The pupils in the room have charge of the table.

The last number on our entertainment course will be given by the Old Kentucky Jubilee Quartet at the opera house next Monday evening. Come out and hear the old plantation songs, camp meeting melodies, string quartets, violin solos etc. Get your seats reserved Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

Miss Lucy Sloan of the English department of the central State Normal at Mt. Pleasant addressed the high school Tuesday morning on "Perseverance and the Overcoming of Obstacles." She advised the young people to work hard to make the most of themselves regardless of any obstacles which might appear and cited instances to show that a man of good education more than doubles in financial value one who has a mediocre one. Miss Sloan afterwards visited several classes and expressed herself as well pleased with the work presented.

#### Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown us in our recent bereavement, the loss of our baby.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM MOSHIER.

## Friday and Saturday Specials!

### One-half off

\$25 Ladies' Coats and Suits	Your choice.....	\$12.00
\$22 Ladies' Coats and Suits	Your choice.....	11.00
\$20 Ladies' Coats and Suits	Your choice.....	10.00
\$18 Ladies' Coats and Suits	Your choice.....	9.00
\$15 Ladies' Coats and Suits	Your choice.....	7.50
\$12 Ladies' Coats and Suits	Your choice.....	6.00
\$10 Ladies' Coats and Suits	Your choice.....	5.00
One lot of 15, 18 and \$20 Coats	Your choice.....	3.98
\$12 & \$15 Ladies' Skirts, all shades	Your choice.....	5.00
\$6, \$8, \$10 Ladies' Skirts, all shades	Your choice.....	3.50
Ladies' Silk Waists, all colors, \$5 and \$6 values at...		3.00

Men's \$15, \$18 and \$25  
Overcoats, your choice \$10.00

It is the policy of this store that every dollars worth of merchandise is to be sold during the season for which it was bought, hence these final prices in order to carry out this policy to a letter.

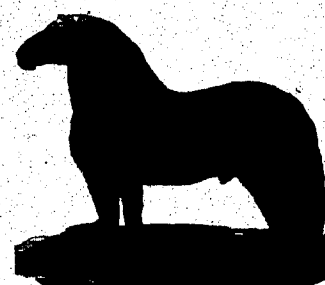
**Emil Kraus**

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

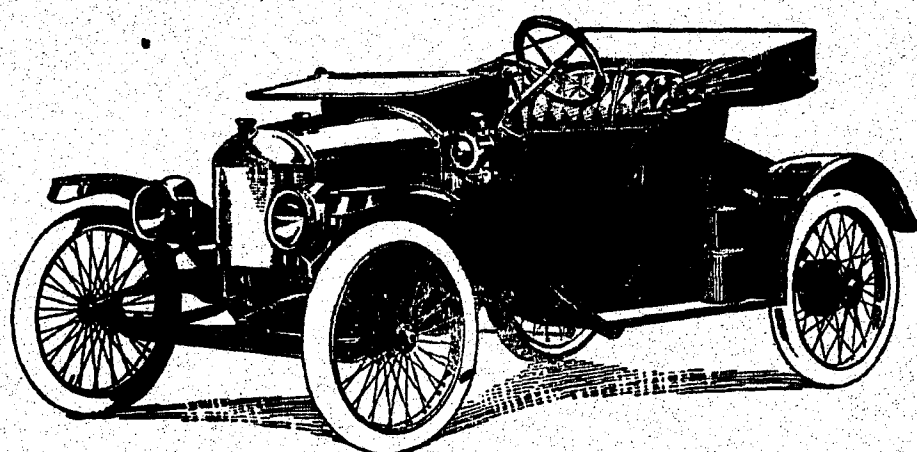
## LIVERY & SALES STABLES

Prompt livery service ready at any time. Also heavy work.

Farms and farm lands and village property for sale.



**N. P. OLSON** Grayling  
Langevin's Old Stand.

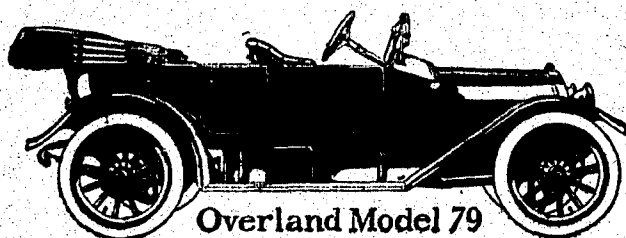


**Grant Car**

The first Standard High Grade Motor Car to be sold under \$500. 21 hp., standard equipment. This car is a beauty and one of the biggest sensations of the season. Price

**\$495**

**Overland**

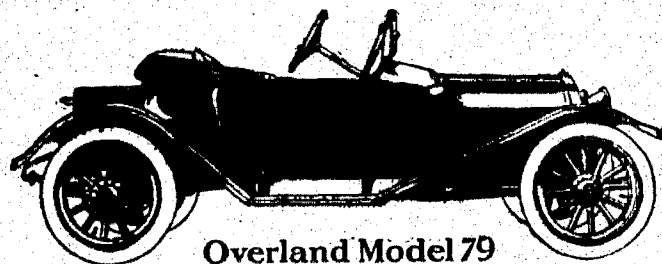


Overland Model 79

**Five-passenger Touring Car**

Model 79-T, 35 horsepower. Price, including electric lights and storage battery, \$950.—Equipped with Gray & Davis electric engine starter and generator, price

**\$1,075**



Overland Model 79

**Two-passenger Roadster**

Model 79-R, 35 horsepower. Price, including electric lights and storage battery, \$950.—Equipped with Gray & Davis electric engine starter and generator, price

**\$1,075**

**Grayling Machinery  
Repair Co.**

Demonstrator may be seen at our garage, or catalog furnished on request.

Phone 1222 if you need a

## Heating Stove

We will give you

**A SPECIAL PRICE**

to close them out before spring, as we do not intend to carry a heating stove over, it will pay you to buy one for next fall even if you do not need it now.

Let us supply you with **BUILDERS' HARDWARE** when you build that new house.

**A. Kraus Est.**

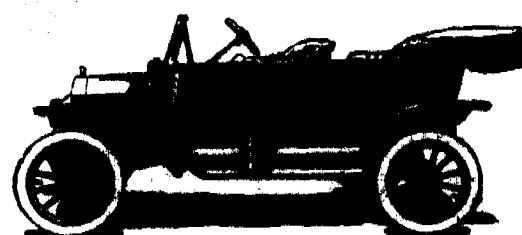
Hardware, Stoves, Paints and Oils, Builders' Supplies, All kinds of Plumbing, Stove Repairing neatly done. The Shop in connection.



Buy It Because It's a Better Car.

Model T  
Touring Car  
f. o. b. Detroit **\$550**

Get particulars from Geo. Burke, Frederic, Mich.



Get Your Rubber Stamps at the Avalanche Office.



# The WASHINGTON who never FAILED

**M**ODERATION and determination are the two dominant characteristics of which time has not robbed Washington. Of them, the first is the one which has deprived him of a great deal of the appreciation which has been lavished on less deserving characters.

What ever the vices of the man, they were always held within respectable restraint. Whatever his virtues, he never gave them undue prominence.

So it is that, after more than a cen-



WASHINGTON GROWING THE DEWARDE



WASHINGTON AND HIS FAMILY

tury, there has come a tendency to depreciate the ability of the one man who, more than any other, would naturally be exalted. For a long time it was held that his fame was tarnished because he swore real oaths at the battle of Monmouth. That was succeeded by the present epoch, which has chosen to regard him as a lovable gentleman, with enough home sense not to make a fool of himself and, by a series of events over which he had no control, to become the father of his country.

And yet it is doubtful if another character of the age is more to be admired for its many-sided excellences. As a man, warrior and statesman, Washington yields to no figure of his time.

What place Washington held, in his own day, must now become a matter of interest. Shortly after his death, Felix Fauleon voiced the opinion of the French parliamentarians, when he addressed the legislative assembly as follows:

"The tomb has claimed him who was the model of republican perfection. This is not the time to trace all this truly great man has accomplished for the liberties of America, the generous inspirations which he imparted to the French who were attracted to his school of arms; the sublime act which will ever add lustre to his memory, when, after having exerted his talents in giving liberty to his country, he voluntarily relinquished supreme power to conceal his glory in the obscurity of private life."

Naturally, Napoleon was attracted to the great general who led an army of ragamuffins to victory, after a long campaign of almost unparalleled "disillusion," and whose power was attested by the fact that none of his general except Wayne, accomplished much after they left him. When the news of his death reached France, the first counsel issued the following order:

"Washington is no more! That great man fought against tyranny. He firmly established the liberty of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French people, as it must be to every friend of freedom in two worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who, like him and the Americans, bravely fight for liberty and equality. The first consul, in consequence, orders that, for ten days, black crepe shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the republic."

At almost the same time the Gazette de France said: "Washington is dead! The news in the time of the directory it would have been imprudent to announce. Now, the heart may with confidence abandon itself to all the generous emotions of the soul, and we may dare to weep at the tomb of a great man. A general funeral service has been ordered in America, and this will be observed by the citizens of every nation. No period has remained a less irreparable as the end of the eighteenth century."

This concluding sentence may be taken as generally expressing the estimation in which the "father of his country" was then held. Since then, with that flash tendency to appreciate high-sounding phrases rather than sound statesmanship, it has become the fashion rather to exalt the errors and the writers, who had secondary roles, than to accept the verdict of colonial times.

It is doubly strange, too, that in a country whose citizenship is rapidly altering, because of the large and continuous additions from foreign lands, should have no one great work, not even an essay, which vitally and vigorously presents the character of its first great general, statesman and citizen.

When reading the first president's letters, it seems strange that his correspondence should never have excited more attention or study. By comparison they are almost unknown when one considers for example how much attention and controversy has been directed of late years to lives and writings of Hamilton and Burr.

Very strange it is, indeed, that the correspondence of so commanding a character as Washington should be so little known to the many and more millions of people who owe their liberty and prosperity to him. And to the fact

that his letters are so little read may be attributed the further fact that his fame is that of a successful general rather than of a broad, constructive genius, whose all-seeing statesmanship guided a new nation of his own making to greatness.

Also, it is probable that no man who wrote as much as he did put so little on paper that is open to criticism. Read a dozen or more volumes of his correspondence, as compiled by Sparks, and you will find not one epistle which does not bear tribute to his love of freedom, his wisdom and kindness of heart. All of them show why he never failed in anything of consequence he undertook. Without exception, they bear witness to the thought, the careful consideration, the sound judgment of the writer.

With these qualities dominant, there is lacking, as a matter of course, the bias, the egotism, the proneness to give way to the passions, that have caused so many able men to fail.

Above all, there is an abounding love of freedom, an all-potent desire to serve the best interests of his fellowmen, that cannot fail to touch the heart of any one who cares to read the old volumes that have been shelved in favor of so much less worthy material.

Take him, for instance, as a soldier. His earlier show that he realized fully the difficulties of the task ahead of him. First of all, his breadth of vision prevented his army from being divided and subdivided by the claims of the various colonies that the troops they raised should be devoted to their own defense. As he wrote to the governor of Connecticut:

"I am by no means insensible to the situation of the people on the coast. I wish I could extend protection to all, but the numerous detachments necessary to remedy the evil would amount to a dissolution of the army, or make the most important operations of the campaign depend upon the piratical operations of two or three men-of-war and transports."

Again, when he was recruiting his forces, he was dismayed by the fact that not all the people were animated by motives as high as his. To his secretary, Joseph Reed, one of the closest of his friends, he wrote:

"Such dearth of public spirit, and such want of virtue, such stock jobbing, and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantage of one kind or another in this great change of military arrangement, I never saw before, and I pray God's mercy I may never see again. What will be the end of these maneuvers is beyond my scan. I tremble at the prospect. Could I have foreseen what I have experienced and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth should have induced me to accept this command."

His letters during the winter at Valley Forge are models of their kind. But nothing he wrote, during his period of command, bears higher tribute to his character as a man than his letters to General Gage that "the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common jail, appropriated to felons."

General Gage insolently replied that but for his clemency the captured men would have been hanged, and made counter-charges that British captives were mistreated. To this Washington replied with the following letter:

"I addressed you, sir, on the 11th instant, in terms which gave the fairest scope for that humanity and politeness which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shown to the officers and citizens of America whom the fortune of war, chance or a mistaken confidence had thrown into your hands. Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience are most prominent; whether our virtuous citizens whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the merciless instruments of lawless domination, avarice, and revenge, bear deserve the appellation of rebels and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forbore to inflict, whether the authority under which I act is usurped or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political discussion, nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and of human nature give me over you; much less shall I stoop to retort and in-

vective, but the intelligence you say you have received from our army deserves a reply. I have taken time, sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with the tenderness due to fellow-citizens and brethren, but even those execrable pariahs, whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed or permitting their presence to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue and love to their country.

"You affect, sir, to despise all rank not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honorable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for purity, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it."

"What may have been the ministerial views which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord and Charlestown can best declare. May that God, to whom you, too, appeal, Judge between America and you. Under his providence, those who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors."

To Washington's high personal character, and his lack of small weaknesses, his correspondence also bears testimony.

As a statesman, Washington was as sure, as broadminded and as determined as he was as a general. All his letters to his friends and to those who served him show that his efforts were directed toward the prevention, not only of entangling alliances abroad, but to calming internal dissensions and directing the business of the nation into healthy channels.

For a time the agricultural interests and the merchants saw the growth of manufactures with jealousy and distrust. But Washington yielded to no economic fallacies. Scarcely had the Revolution been brought to a successful termination when he wrote to the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures, in 1783, as follows:

"The promoting of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an energetic government. For myself, having an equal regard for the prosperity of the farming, trading and manufacturing interests, I will only observe that I cannot conceive the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise in a manner idle) can be detrimental to the former. On the contrary, the concurrence of virtuous individuals, and the combination of economic societies, to rely as much as possible on the resources of our own country, may be productive of great national advantages by establishing the habits of industry and economy. The objects of your institution are, therefore, in my opinion, highly commendable; and you will permit me to add, gentlemen, that I propose to demonstrate the sincerity of my opinion on this subject by the uniformity of my practice in giving a decided preference to the products and fabrics of America, whenever it may be done without involving an unreasonable expense or very great inconvenience."

Along educational lines Washington's ideas were equally sure and far-seeing. When the federal commissioners in 1795 were considering the erection of a university, he wrote to them as follows:

"It has always been a source of serious reflection and sincere regret with me that the youth of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. Although there are doubtless many, under these circumstances, who escape the danger of contracting principles unfavorable to republican government, yet we ought to deprecate the hazard attending ardent and susceptible minds from being too strongly and too early prepossessed in favor of other political systems before they are capable of appreciating their own."

"For this reason I have greatly wished to see a plan adopted by which the arts, sciences and belles-lettres could be taught in their fullest extent, thereby embracing all the advantages of European tuition, with the means of acquiring the liberal knowledge which is necessary to qualify our citizens for the exigencies of public as well as private life; and (which with me is a consideration of great magnitude) by assembling the youth from the different parts of this rising republic, contributing from their intercourse and interchange of information to the removal of prejudices, which might perhaps sometimes arise from local circumstances."

These few extracts have been selected at random from Washington's correspondence, extending over a period of 25 years. If they stimulate just a few persons to make a first-hand study of the life and writings of the father of this country they will have fulfilled their mission.

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with white for the boys, and such pretty red mittens for the dear girls; knit comforters to wrap round the boys' necks, white and blue shawls, tipsters and leggings of various hues. While a needle of the product of the knitting societies was sold, most of it went to house consumption.—Galesburg, Anderson, in "When Neighbors Were Neighbors."

Let Him Know.  
A man may be foolish without knowing it, but not if his wife is present.

## THREE KILLED IN WRECK AT FOSTER

WORK TRAIN HIT BY FREIGHT IN A BLINDING SNOW STORM.

EIGHT SERIOUSLY INJURED IN CRASH.

Workmen Seated on Piledriver Ready to Go to Work Are Caught Like Rats in a Trap When Collision Occurs.

Saginaw, Mich.—Three men were killed and eight injured, some seriously, when a northbound freight train crashed into a southbound work train on the Chicago, Saginaw & Muskegon division of the Grand Trunk railroad, one mile south of Foster, during a blinding snow storm shortly after noon Friday.

The dead: Frank Krueger, 45, Flint, brakeman on the freight train. Elwood Lewis, 42, Durand, foreman of wreck train.

Robert Ekstrom, 30, Bay City, brakeman on work train.

The blinding snow prevented the engineer of either train from seeing much further than a car length ahead. At the point where the accident occurred, there is a straight piece of track for several miles.

Seated on the piledriver in the work train were 15 men ready to go to work after dinner. The engine was backed down to the Flint river, where additional piling was being installed as protection against the spring floods. The men were talking when without the slightest warning, the freight train loomed out of the clouds of snow and crashed into the piledriver, planing the men like rats in a trap. The engine crew of the freight jumped to safety.

The engine plowed through the piledriver, reducing itself almost to scrap and throwing the dead and injured into the debris. A rescue party hastened from Foster and those pinned under the wreckage were extricated, while two of the dead, Krueger and Ekstrom, were carried from a mass of timbers and twisted iron. Lewis, who lived in Foster until recently, was jammed between the engine and piledriver and it was not until night that his body was removed. All cars of the freight remained on the track, but the engine and tender piled up.

Boy Killed While Hunting.  
Petoskey, Mich.—After chasing a racoon up a tree Saturday afternoon while hunting near Epsilon, Emmet county, Henry Laubrick, age 17, was attacked by the animal, and in the struggle his rifle was discharged. The bullet entered Laubrick's eye and he fell unconscious to the ground. His companion, Leland Meyer, ran three miles for assistance. Laubrick died an hour later at his home.

Saginaw After Better Car Service.  
Saginaw, Mich.—The city commission has started a campaign to better the street car service in the city. The traffic officers have been asked to ascertain if the cars are overcrowded, if they are sanitary, and if they keep up with the schedule. The officers have been given cards to fill out and forward to the mayor. The reports will then be turned over to the street car company with the request that an improvement be made.

## ITEMS OF STATE INTEREST

The Ann Arbor council has voted to revise the charter to include commission form of government.

In an opinion rendered Saturday, Attorney General Fellows holds that a woman is not eligible to hold the office of township treasurer. The request for an opinion on this matter came from Van Buren county.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Traverse Region Fair association, officers elected were: President, Robert Barney; vice-president, J. H. Buell, C. F. Hunter; secretary, Charles B. Dye; treasurer, John Hoskie. September 21 to 25 were selected as permanent dates.

Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, has made a request upon Governor Ferris to extradite T. E. O'Grady, a deputy employed by Sheriff Cruise, of Houghton county, who is wanted in Wisconsin to answer a charge of kidnapping a witness for the grand jury investigation. O'Grady will fight extradition and a hearing will be held in the executive office in about two weeks.

Six residents of the upper part of Wexford county were caught in the act of hunting rabbits with ferrets Saturday by Deputy Game Warden Kilder, of Tusin. They pleaded guilty in the Meek justice court and paid fines totaling \$80.

The monthly report of State Treasurer Haarer shows a balance in the general fund of \$1,638,750.97 and a balance in all funds of \$2,158,225.51. The primary school fund has a balance of \$183,714. Disbursements from the general fund for the month of January amounted to \$1,577,000.

Sheriff Fonda, of Butte Creek, says that half the sensation of a "shot in the arm" is imagination. He has been injecting warm water into the arms of two boys sentenced to Jackson and the effect on them has been the same as that of the "dope."

The Central State Normal college, with the co-operation of the Western Michigan Development bureau, is urging rural teachers to not aside the week of February 25-28 for a study of the entomologist and a systematic search for caterpillar eggs among in orchards.

## GREAT INVENTOR REACHES SIXTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY



THOMAS A. EDISON.

West Orange, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. Edison entertained a large company of well known people on the occasion of his sixty-seventh birthday, Wednesday, February 11th. They will leave this month for Florida to spend the balance of the winter.

## PNEUMONIA DEATH RATE

Secretary of State Board of Health Gives Interesting Data on Ravages of Disease.

Lansing, Mich.—Secretary Burkhardt, of the state board of health, has prepared a table which gives some interesting data on pneumonia, showing the influence of age and sex in fatal cases in the state for the year 1915, as indicated by the death rates per 100,000 population of the same age and sex.

Two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six persons died from pneumonia during the year, 1,670 males and 1,886 females. This corresponds to a death-rate per 100,000 population of same age and sex of 98.5, which is a ratio of death-rates of males to death-rates of females of 131.

Of the 2,856 deaths, 1,112 were of children under 5 years of age, and of this number 682 were children under 1 year, 277 aged 1 year, 85 aged 2 years, 46 aged 3 years and 22 aged 4 years. Of the remaining deaths, the greatest number occurred among persons 80 years old and over, there being 176 deaths of such persons. The lowest death-rate was of children aged 4 years, and next to that age were those aged from 10 to 14 years.

## K. of P. Delegates Are Named.

Ypsilanti, Mich.—S. J. Arner, Cedar Springs; J. W. Mitchell, Capac, and E. M. Newberg, Ludington, were Saturday afternoon adjudged winners of the contest conducted by the Knights of Pythias for the purpose of filling the Michigan delegation to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the order at Washington, D. C., Feb. 19-21. The other members of the delegation are: H. E. Vandewalker, grand chancellor, of Ypsilanti; and William E. Hampton, grand keeper of records and seals, Charlevoix. The contest was judged by the finance committee, H. A. Gilmore, Ypsilanti; William H. Newton, Jonesville, and Morris H. Beeman, Eaton Rapids.

## Interurban Line Is Sued.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Mrs. Stella M. French, widow of the late Bennett French, Jr., Saturday afternoon began suit in circuit court against the Detroit, Jackson and Chicago Railway company, a subsidiary of the D. U. R., for \$25,000, for the death of her husband.

French was fatally injured in a collision of two D. U. R. cars between Ypsilanti and Dearborn Nov. 8, 1913, dying five days later in a Detroit hospital. At the same time Henry Schwesinger, member of the Detroit Western High school football team, was badly injured.

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Oakland county have been selected as the midsummer orchard meeting place for the Michigan Horticultural society.

Steve Holvitch, 24 years old, a section hand on the Grand Trunk railroad, was run over by a switch engine at Durand Saturday. His left leg was nearly cut off and he died a few hours later.

Cadillac will elect a mayor and four commissioners at the first election under the new city charter, February 9th. Battle Creek is to have another fraternal day, August 20 has been set as the date for the celebration, and competitive drills for state and national teams will be given.

Vessel property representing a value of more than \$500,000, has been wrecked from the rocks by wrecking outfits and towed into Port Huron by tugs since the storm of November 9. This record is perhaps without a parallel in the maritime history of the lakes.

The state Free Methodist camp meeting which was to have been held in Grand Lodge ten days, commencing June 24, has been changed to commence June 17.

The Michigan College of Mines, board of control, at Houghton Saturday morning voted to change the name of the chemistry building to Koenig hall, in honor of late Dr. O. A. Koenig, for 30 years professor of chemistry. At the same time a life size portrait of the deceased doctor, by his daughter, Mrs. Koenig, of Philadelphia, was unveiled in Koenig hall.

## INNOVATION IN WAR ON DOPE TRADE

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES CAUSE ARREST OF PARKER-DAVIS REPRESENTATIVE.

SAID TO HAVE SENT HARMFUL DRUGS THROUGH MAIL.

Detroit Company Is First to Feel Effect of New Move in the Government's Fight to Stop Dope Traffic.

New York.—The federal authorities initiated action Monday regarding the mail order distribution of harmful drugs that promises a startling innovation both in business methods heretofore tolerated, and with regard to the system by which many of those addicted to the drug habit have been receiving supplies.

To curb the promiscuous distribution of drugs, the government Monday caused the arrest of Oscar W. Smith, manager of New York branch of Parke, Davis & Company, wholesale druggists, of Detroit, on the charge of sending heroin through the mails.

Government agents, it was stated, are working getting evidence for similar action against other drug companies which are in the habit of sending narcotic drugs through the mails.

## Gibson Lauds Pike Project.

Muskegon, Mich.—Pointing out that the West Michigan pike project, the plan to build an automobile road along the east shore of Lake Michigan, would, when completed, be one of the biggest events in development of this section of the state known in its history, John I. Gibson, secretary of West Michigan Development bureau, made the feature speech at the big annual banquet of Muskegon Chamber of Commerce Saturday night. Nearly 400 members of the organization with two score guests from all parts of the state were in attendance. Lieut. Gov. John Q. Ross acted as toastmaster.

## Big Paper Mill Is Burned.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A million dollar paper mill at Brookway, Wis., was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The plant was practically razed to the ground while volunteer firemen were unable to procure water to fight the conflagration because of frozen water mains.

The paper mills were owned by the Wisconsin River Paper Co. With the destruction of the factory, the whole town was literally wiped out commercially. The temperature here was eight below zero.

## Appropriation for Indian School.

Washington.—An appropriation of \$56275 for the education of 325 Indians at the Mount Pleasant, Mich., Indian school is carried in the Indian appropriation bill reported to the house by the committee of Indian affairs.

For general repairs and improvements, and appropriation of \$5,000 is to be made. The only other item in the bill for Michigan Indians is that of \$3,000 for the pay of employes at the Mackinac agency.

## Army Aviator Is Killed.

San Diego, Cal.—Lieut. H. B. Post, first Aero corps, United States army, was instantly killed Monday by a fall of 500 feet in a hydro-aeroplane. About 150 feet from the surface of the bay Lieut. Post was seen to shoot clear of the machine. It was said by watchers that the engine exploded.

Lieut. Post was flying for an altitude record. He had the reputation of being the best aviator in the army camp on North Island, across the bay from San Diego.

## Col. Goethals Suspends John Burke.

Panama.—Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the Panama canal commission, Monday suspended John Burke, manager of the commissary department. Burke is accused of grafting in connection with purchases made in his official capacity.

## TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Abraham Abradella, proprietor of an Alpena hotel, threw \$800 in bills into the stove instead of a handful of waste paper. He managed to save \$200.

Mrs. John Ives, blind, and 70 years old, of Saginaw, was burned fatally when her clothes caught fire from a live coal while she was putting wood in the stove.

The Ann Arbor Civic association has planned an alfalfa campaign for Washington county. It is planned to make this county one of the leading alfalfa producers in the state.

According to the monthly crop bulletin issued by Secretary of State Martindale, wheat was not damaged to any extent during January. In January 1914 19 bushels of wheat were marketed at the various flour mills and grain elevators in the state. In the last six months 4,000,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed in Michigan.

The board of trade, of Saginaw, has been notified by Senator Townsend that he is attempting to have Saginaw made an "R. P. O." or redistribution station for parcel post matter in eastern Michigan.

As Mrs. Paul Nelson, wife of a member of the fire department, Grand Rapids, reached over a fire to pull her little daughter from the woodbox her clothing caught fire. She did not know of the blaze till she saw it in the mirror. She called her husband and stood still until he smothered the flames.

## KNITTING ALWAYS AT HAND

New England Women of the Old School Was Never Without That Favorite Occupation.

New England farmers less than a hundred years ago found their flocks of sheep one of the most valuable assets of the farm. The wool they turned over to the "woolen-folks," who plied and cleaned it. Then it went to the carding mill, where it was carded and made into rolls. In the

farmhouse these rolls were spun into yarn on wheels turned by hand.

Since most of the wool was white and only a few pure white garments were needed, many of the farmers' wives colored their yarn. Then to their many accomplishments they added the art of weaving. They also knit. Knitting was a universal art. Every housewife and every girl knit.

Every outcropping woman always had her knitting at hand. She knit as she walked, knit while visiting her neighbors, knit while she sat waiting

herself by the stove or the fireplace, knit when she was half-asleep and was waked up by dropping a stitch, knit in the morning, knit at noon, knit at night. The gentler sex of the whole countryside knit, knit; knit stockings for themselves and socks for the "men-folks"; knit white stockings and gray socks with blue toes, blue socks with red toes, and in variety, good socks or rib-stocking and apocryphal.

They knit mittens, as comfortable as fuzzy daisies; mittens white, mittens gray, mittens blue or blue striped, with white for the boys, and such pretty red mittens for the dear girls; knit comforters to wrap round the boys' necks, white and blue shawls, tipsters and leggings of various hues. While a needle of the product of the knitting societies was sold, most of it went to house consumption.—Galesburg, Anderson, in "When Neighbors Were Neighbors."

Let Him Know.  
A man may be foolish without knowing it, but not if his wife is present.



## HOME DEPARTMENT OF THE AVALANCHE

FEATURES OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO THE WOMEN IN THE HOMES OF GRAYLING AND CRAWFORD COUNTY.

## The KITCHEN CABINET



NEVER attempt to bear more than one kind of trouble at once. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

—Edward Everett Hale.

## FOR THE CHILDREN'S LUNCH BASKET.

The best stand by for any lunch is the sandwich, which may be varied at infinitum. They may be made of white, brown, graham, rye, whole wheat, raisin, or nut breads.

For the little child who needs just a lunch, one or two graham crackers, one or two bread and jelly sandwiches, a small apple and a slice of sponge cake will make a good meal.

Cheese, fish and eggs in various forms or combinations may be used. A bit of chicken, lamb or beef roast, light desserts leaving out rich pastries and greasy, highly seasoned foods, tea and coffee.

**Baked Apples.**—Wash and core tart apples, plunge in a kettle of boiling water, drain and let cold water run over. Place in a pan in a hot oven and bake until tender. Then the skin may be easily removed before serving. Sprinkle with sugar and serve with sugar and cream.

**Rice Cooked in Milk.**—Wash a fourth of a cupful of rice, add it to a cup and a fourth of milk heated in a double boiler, stir the rice in with a fork and let it cook 20 minutes. Add a tablespoonful of sugar, salt to taste, and cook 20 minutes longer or until the milk is all absorbed. Serve warm with thin cream and sugar.

Never teach a child to like coffee or tea by warming the milk with those beverages. When a child refuses to drink it, give it straw to drink through, and serve the milk in a pretty cup or mug. Clear broth or gruel may be served this way, also.

A child has a natural craving for sweets, and this should be satisfied with good pure sugar in some form. A sandwich with butter and brown sugar or scraped maple sugar is always well liked.

When the tiny tot goes to kindergarten with his lunch basket, give him just enough to break his fast, and not enough to keep him from enjoying a good meal at noon.

Rice cooked in milk in the oven is a very simple, easy desert, and one good for the little people. Add a quarter of a cup of rice to a quart of milk, a handful of raisins, pinch of salt and sugar to taste. Bake until thick. Serve with a bit of butter and grated nutmeg, creamed with sugar, if so desired.

"Show me a man who has benefited the world by his wisdom, or his country by his patriotism, or his neighborhood by his philanthropy, and you show me a man who has made the best of every minute."

—Orison Swett Marden.

## SEASONABLE DISHES.

During the winter, while oranges and grapefruit are abundant, is the time to make our marmalade.

**Grape Fruit Marmalade.**—Wash and wipe three each of grape fruit, oranges and lemons. Throw away the thick end pieces and cut the remainder into very thin slices. Reject all the fiber and thick tissue, and for each measure of fruit allow three of water. Put into a kettle and stand well covered for 24 hours. Then put on to the range and cook one hour; then add an equal measure of sugar, allowing a little more for good measure. After the boiling point has been reached allow the marmalade to simmer until it jells. Pour into glasses and seal with paraffine.

**Fresh Coconut Cake.**—Cream two tablespoonsful of butter, add one cup of light brown sugar. Beat in one whole egg and one yolk; add three-fourths of a cup of milk alternately with two cupsful of flour mixed with two teaspoonsful of baking powder. Pour into a square tin and bake in a moderate oven. When cool, cover with the following icing: Boil together a cup of brown sugar with a third of a cup of water until the sirup will spin a thread. Have ready a well beaten egg white, and add this sirup by tablespoonsful, beating all the while. Spread on the cake and sprinkle thickly with freshly grated coconut.

**Apple Kuchen.**—Beat two cupsful of flour with one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonsful of sugar and two teaspoonsful of baking powder. Cut into this four tablespoonsful of shortening; add a beaten egg and three-fourths of a cup of milk. Put this into a well greased pan and place baking apples, pared and cored and cut in eighths overlapping over the top.

**England's Great Storm.**—Grievous as has been the damage wrought in Europe by recent storms it is unlikely that they were more violent than England's great storm of 1703. A strong west wind had set in about the middle of November and it increased in violence until on the morning of the 26th few people ventured out of their houses, and on that night houses and thousands of people were killed. About 3,000 stacks of chimneys were blown down in and

Bake until nearly done, take out and sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon and bits of butter. Return to the oven and bake until a rich brown. Serve while warm.

## SYMPOSIUM ON BREAD MAKING.

To have good results in bread making, one must have good yeast, the right temperature and careful handling.

If one uses the dry yeast, add one cake to a pint of potato water and a cup of mashed potatoes, a tablespoonful of sugar and a little flour, enough to make a thin batter. Set away to rise from noon until night, then set the bread, using a half a cup for three loaves of bread. This yeast will keep until it is all used, if kept in a cool place. Salt is added when the bread sponge is set. Knead the bread into a stiff loaf at night, then in the morning, the first thing, cut it down, then knead; let rise and make into loaves. When more than double its bulk it is ready to bake. When baked, do not cover with a cloth, but let it cool in a free circulation of air.

**Light Rolls.**—To two cupsful of bread flour add a quarter of a cup of yeast, one and a half cupsful of milk and water mixed, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonsful each of sugar and butter; beat well and let stand until light and full of bubbles. When ready to knead, add a well beaten egg and flour enough to make a dough stiff enough to handle. Knead, using just as little flour as possible until the dough feels elastic. Let it rise again until double its bulk, form into rolls, brush with butter, and when light bake in a hot oven.

**Caraway Sticks.**—Use the dough made for light rolls. Roll a small piece in the hands until a roll three inches long, with tapering ends is formed; score with a sharp knife, brush with butter, sprinkle with salt and caraway seeds, and when light bake in a brisk oven. Keep well apart in the pan or they will not have a nice crust.

Raisin and nut bread may be prepared by adding the desired amount of fruit and nuts to the same dough used for the rolls.

Poppy seed and chopped almonds may also be used to sprinkle over rolls or a sheet of dough, which can be served in slices when baked.

A delicious fruit bread has grated lemon rind, chopped figs, raisins and almonds.

The secret of success lies in embracing every opportunity of seeking high and right ends, and in never forgetting the golden rule of catechism, "Doing your duty in that station of life to which it shall please God to call you."

—Duke of Wellington.

## A WORD ABOUT CHEESE.

Cheese is one of our most highly nutritious foods, and one which will, with a bit of bread and fruit, make a well balanced meal.

The information that cheese is indigestible has been handed down from one generation to another until some people really believe it.

One reason for this belief is the fact that it is eaten on top of a meal, which is too much for a stomach to dispose of easily, and the attack of indigestion is attributed to the cheese, when the whole meal itself is to blame.

The varieties of cheese are bewildering and are indeed a study. The history of different cheeses as to their origin is exceedingly interesting reading.

The kind of cheese to serve with certain courses is now a puzzle to many an entertainer for it is quite a breach of culinary etiquette to serve the wrong one at any course of the dinner.

Some of the popular cheeses are, Neufchatel, Gruyere, Roquefort, Camembert, Fromage de Brie, Gorgonzola, Sapsago, Stilton, Cheddar, Edam and Parmesan, not forgetting our own delicious American cheese of various kinds, which are a close second in many cases to the foreign products.

For macaroni cooking and all au gratin dishes there is no cheese that equals the Parmesan. It is procured already grated, and if bought in the Italian market you are sure to get the real thing.

If one has the leisure to look about in various shops and will collect the different varieties of cheese, study their history, where made and how, the knowledge will be forever helpful in one's travels.

For rarebits, souffles and the like there is no cheese which approaches the good old New York; in fact it is good anywhere and at any course.

—Nellie Maxwell.

## Pretty Utility Dress of Cloth



OUT of the conglomeration of styles which the beginning of winter ushered in, many are passing and a few are to remain for spring. Here is a pretty and rather plain cloth gown for present wear, which may be copied in taffeta silk, figured or plain (or both), in white embroidered fabrics—in fact, in any of the beautiful summer materials. It will be found strictly up to date when the time comes for wearing it.

A very pretty development of it shows a plain skirt, quite full enough to step in at the normal stride, with the hip drapery made of figured voile having a white ground with colored flowers. The bodice is made of this voile combined with shadow lace. There is a girde of leaf green messaline ribbon and a sash which extends about the figure under the drapery and ties in a bow (at the right side) with short hanging ends. These pretty voiles sell at a very reasonable price—in the neighborhood of forty cents a yard—and make up into as elegant looking dresses as those that cost four or five times as much.

We are to have a spring and summer season with everything flower decked. Small flowers on hats,

dresses with sprays or single blossom of small flowers, flowered ribbon girdles and vests, parasols with millinery flowers added for adornment, or with flowers printed in the coverings. A little study of the styles will betray the tendency to the quaint old-fashioned ideas in which flowers were the paramount means of expression in using color. Nothing prettier has ever been thought out.

The little gown pictured is not at all difficult to make. It is an "easy-going" fit but must be draped and hung correctly. Almost any pattern house can provide a paper pattern for guidance in cutting this dress. More material is required this season than for the past two.

Flounces and hip draperies are to the fore, but it is not likely that we shall go to extremes in the matter of growing fond of voluminous skirts.

The narrow band of fur which finishes the bodice on the gown pictured can be omitted for spring or summer wear. But if the gown is made for wear in southern winter resorts this narrow border of fur appears on the sheerest of materials—as lace, net and chiffons.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## PRETTY BONNET TO ADORN THE SMALL MAIDEN

IT is a delight to make the pretty little bonnets and caps which small daughters and little sisters look so adorably sweet in, and it is by no means difficult.

Here is one made of chiffon taffeta silk, with plaited ruffles of mousseline and lace. The puffed crown is simply a circle of silk about eighteen inches in diameter, with rows of shirring at the edge. This is sewed to a narrow covered head band or bandeau, bound with pin shirring wire.

Underneath the band the ruffles are placed after being gathered into ample fullness. The knife plaiting may be made of the same silk as the crown.



and need not be hemmed at the edge. It is poised under the lace.

By way of trimming, a narrow ribbon ruching is placed about the crown and a rosette of baby ribbon with hanging ends is placed at the side. Ties of ribbon about three inches wide complete this pretty piece of headgear.

Bonnets of this kind are made up in all the colors that children wear, and are very practical for almost every season of the year. Tiny bouquets of fruit blossoms, little June roses, forget-me-nots, and little daisies are added. Flowers and ribbons are of all things the best for children's millinery.

Exactly.

—Nellie Maxwell.

## Jesus the Teacher and Healer

By REV. WILLIAM EVANS, D.D.  
Director of Bible Course  
 Moody Bible Institute, Chicago



Some one has said that in this lesson we spend a Sabbath with Jesus. We go with him to church, listen to his preaching, watch him, when interrupted by a maniac, cast out the evil spirit, and then make the cure a powerful aid to preaching. After the service, we accompany him to Peter's house, and there spend the afternoon in quiet and rest. Towards sunset we see the people of the village bringing to him a great number of sick folk on whom he lays his hands and heals.

The word and teaching of Jesus, not conscience, is the ultimate rule of life, the final arbiter in the questions of the soul. While we recognize that the conscience is the voice of God in the soul, the religious instinct in man, yet we must admit that it is a faculty that can be warped, drugged, misguided and silenced. Therefore, it cannot be depended upon as an absolutely correct criterion of truth and conduct.

A man may say that he needs no other revelation than his own reason, or that he will accept nothing in the Bible saying what accords with his reason, thereby making his reason, and not the revelation of God, the criterion of right and wrong. Inasmuch, however, as different men have different "reasons" for doing, believing and judging things, we become at once involved in a mass of conflicting standards of truth and are left hopelessly in the dark. Reason, therefore, cannot be the ultimate authority in matters of faith and practice.

When Jesus Christ has spoken, there is nothing more to be said. When Christ has passed his judgment, there is no appeal from it. His words are final and authoritative. Jesus said: "He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day." Thus we see that the word of God is not only to be the standard of our conduct here and now, but the standard by which we shall be judged hereafter.

Miracles were not the principal part of Christ's work. They were always subordinate. More than once Christ expressed the fear that men might be tempted to make miracles the most prominent part of his work, and thus advertise him as a healer of men's bodies rather than the savior of their souls. That was the reason why he again he forbade those whom he had healed to advertise the healing.

Jesus wrought miracles merely to prove to the people that he was the Messiah. Indeed, the challenge to cast himself down from the pinnacle of the temple was a temptation of the devil to make Christ miraculously prove to the waiting people in the courts below that he was the Messiah. This he resolutely refused to do. Nor were his miracles performed for the mere purpose of persuading men. They were tokens of Christ's willingness to relieve the distresses of men. In so far as Jesus was able to help and relieve he felt himself called upon to do so.

Christ's mission is ours likewise. As he was sent into the world by the Father, so are we sent by the son. Our fellows are bowed down with the spiritual ailments far more serious than the physical diseases of Christ's day. The soul has its diseases just as well as the body. The spiritually blind, the moral leper, the man dead to the things of God, all these need the healing touch of the Christ. It is the duty of the church to see to it that people thus afflicted are brought into contact with the great physician. Demoniacal possession was common in the day of Christ. Whether it is still in existence, whether or no men are still possessed of demons, may be an open question. Returned missionaries from China, India, and other foreign countries are very emphatic in the declaration of their belief in demon possession today. Possibly some forms of insanity may be attributed to this source. It may be said that there is nothing contrary to our present knowledge in the statement that evil spirits may, and sometimes do, gain control over man, and to a greater or lesser extent govern their actions.

There is no certainty that such cases do not occur at the present time, and there is much to suggest that active agents of evil do beset the human spirit, and this is the most reasonable way of interpreting the "tragedies of human sin" and the "unexplained remainders" of human life. Modern science is not in a position to deny the existence today of demoniacal possession. Temper, vice, lust, lasciviousness, drunkenness—these, wherever found, are indications, to say the least, that Satan is in control.

## SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHWEST.

## ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

## DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—The Grand Duchess Irene Alexandrovna of Russia, who is at present here with her mother, the Grand Duchess Xenia, and her great-aunt, the Empress Marie, has become engaged to Prince Yusupoff. The Grand Duchess Irene is eighteen years of age and very beautiful, and Prince Yusupoff belongs to a very old and wealthy family. He has lived for a long time in England and was educated at Oxford.

King Christian X. is the first monarch who has talked into a phonograph for the purpose of preserving his voice for the historic phonographic archives in the Danish royal library. He repeated into the instrument his proclamations and his speech made from the balcony of the Amaliegade palace to a great gathering of cheering people when he received the crown after King Fredrik's death in a Hamburg street.

Although the Danish consul vouched for the fact that Miss Falmorade Trechow was a connection of a royal family of Denmark and worth more than \$1,000,000, the immigration authorities in New York deported her because she had been found deficient mentally. Miss Trechow came here January 9 from Kingston, Jamaica.

News of the destruction by fire of the social settlement church founded by the Methodist Episcopal church in Copenhagen, has reached the Methodist board of foreign missions in a dispatch from the Danish capital. The church with the parsonage and other attached buildings was valued at \$100,000.

## SWEDEN.

The Swedish people expect to join in the Antarctic quest, according to advices from Stockholm. The Swedish Antarctic committee, an association formed last year with Admiral Phalander at its head and Professors Nordenfjeldt, Andersen, De Gar, Nathorst and Lonnberg among its members, has planned the expedition, which will start in the autumn of 1915. It is intended the proposed expedition shall establish a base in Graham Land, somewhere on the shores of Antarctic sound, the scene of Nordenfjeldt's and Andersen's former exploits, and spend five years in exploring the country. The expedition will consist of ten scientific men, well acquainted with the Antarctic regions. The Antarctic committee estimates that the cost of the expedition will be \$72,360. The government has included a grant of half that amount in the estimates presented to the riksdag.

The increase of the merchant fleet of Sweden for the year 1913 was 93,516 tons. Eighteen new steamers had been built in Sweden (17,726 tons) and 50 steamers (108,667 tons) were procured abroad. The number of steamers that dropped out was 33 (37,736 tons). No less than 12 of this number were wrecked, two abandoned, and 19 were sold abroad. The net increase of the number of steamers was 35 (88,658 tons). The number of motor vessels added to the fleet was 15, of which 11 were built in Sweden. But as two were lost, the net increase was 13 (5,100 tons). The net increase of the number of sailing ships during the year was 15. Seventy-four were added to the fleet (14,005 tons), but 89 (14,249 tons) dropped out, 89 being wrecked, 27 being condemned and 23 being sold abroad.

A family at Surahammar received a strange visitor one morning. The people in the house heard a noise in the chimney after they had gone to bed in the night, but they did not pay any more attention to it. When the housewife went to build a fire in the morning she pulled down the damper from the chimney opening as usual. As she did so, down came an owl tumbling into the fireplace. He did not stay there long, however, and a wild chase around the house was started. After some crockery had been broken and one of the hands of the housewife had been badly scratched, the latter finally succeeded in breaking the neck of the bird.

The Sollefteå Landstorm union has reported to the king that the union has raised \$2,700 for the purchase of machine guns for the army. At the same time the king was requested to see that the desired arms are procured as soon as possible.

Prof. O. Siren of the Stockholm High school has come to America to lecture on the works of Leonardo da Vinci at Yale university. While he is here he is also going to study the art collections of some American millionaires.

The receipts of the state railways of Sweden in November were \$50,000 in excess of those of the same month in 1912. During the same month the running expenses were reduced by \$46,000, making a net gain for that month of \$96,000. The total surplus for the month was about \$175,000.

A farmer at Koraberga, Ostersjoland, has a sow which has brought her owner \$1 pig in three litters in the course of one year. During her lifetime she has given birth to 104 pigs in nine litters.

The national union against emigration is doing some practical work. During the last quarter of the old year the office at Malmo was consulted by 420 persons. The number of properties offered for sale was 71, the number of persons wishing to purchase real estate was 95, and 16 deals were closed. Advice and information and loans were furnished in 69 cases. Thirty-nine persons applied for positions and 28 obtained work. Swedes returning from abroad, especially from America, to the number of 72, asked for information as to naturalization, permission to carry on business and own property, military duties, etc.

Important debates are proceeding in the riksdag on the subject of national defense as the result of the movement for greater security of Swedish neutrality in the event of a war among its powerful neighbors. The movement has led to reports in the foreign press that Sweden is preparing to make war. On the contrary, it intends to increase both its army and navy and to improve radically the efficiency of the military units in order to discourage the powers from increasing war plans based on the assumption that Swedish neutrality cannot be defended successfully.

Virestad parish had a population of 3,654 at the beginning of the year. Out of this number no less than 424 were between eighty and ninety years old. In other words, one out of every eight persons is over eighty years old, and 108 are over eighty-five and ten over ninety years old.

## NORWAY.

Norway has just ended a prosperous year, with her industry progressing and her trade still increasing. The statistics of exports and imports in 1913 were very good, and the harvest reached a total value of 229,600,000 kroner. No symptoms have been remarked of the economic depression observed in other countries, and it is believed that the prosperity will last throughout 1914. Norway will celebrate the centenary of her liberation this year with a great exhibition at Christiania which will illustrate the principal results of a hundred years' work. Amid the universal satisfaction afforded by the spectacle of Norway's prosperity and progress the only dark shadow is cast by the growing feeling that Norway's international situation is weak and her defense not sufficiently developed. The strength of the movement in favor of providing Norway with more adequate defenses is testified to by the fact that a deputation on the subject representing all parties was received a few days ago by the premier. The proposals are being actively considered and most of the newspapers contain articles on the subject signed by prominent authors, among them Prof. Fridtjof Nansen, who contributed a remarkable essay, copies of which are being distributed in pamphlet form in hundreds of thousands. Professor Nansen urged the Norwegian people to awake from its lethargy regarding defense problems, pointing out that a period of imminent perils for Norway is heralded by the constantly increasing armaments in foreign countries. This, he declares, must eventually end in a tremendous general war.

The statistics of the savings banks of Norway indicate that the Norwegians have a snug sum of cash at their disposal. In the year 1912 there were 508 savings banks, 65 in the cities and 443 in the country and the small towns. The whole number of depositors was 1,078,704, or 443 for every 1,000 inhabitants. The total deposits were \$153,190,000, which made \$62.90 for every man, woman and child in the country. There were 4,959 depositors who had over \$2,700; 12,773 who had between \$1,300 and \$2,700; 48,342 who had between \$540 and \$1,350; 71,703 who had between \$270 and \$540, and 91,003 who had between \$135 and \$270. The net assets of the savings banks themselves were about \$18,000,000. In the course of the year the savings banks gave away as donations \$285,000.

A great joke cropped into the local lectures at Raade. The Rightists and the Leftists united and elected Harald Berg, a farmer, as chairman of the town board. When this had been done the same parties agreed to support Lokke, a Labor Democrat, for the position of vice-chairman. They naturally expected the Democrats to vote for Lokke, who had been nominated for chairman by the Democrats. But the Democrats felt so mean because their candidate could not beat their man for the chairmanship that they voted for Mr. Lund, whom the Rightists had nominated for vice-chairman in the first place. Mr. Lokke, therefore, lost the vote of his own party, but he was carried into office by the combined vote of the opposite parties.

Miss Gunhild Bratteland who is now staying with Ole Gjerve of Tjelle, near Stavanger, is about one hundred years old, and for a period of eighty years her life has been that of a servant girl. Her birthplace is Bratteland, Bykle. As a young girl she had to leave her home and shift for herself. The largest part of her life was spent in Jaderen, mostly at Klap and Holfand. She has always distinguished herself by great fidelity, and in the course of time she became so fond of work that she could hardly keep quiet on Sundays.

Permission has been granted to close the public granary in Romundel which was established in 1817 by 27 farmers of the community. The aim of this institution was to procure seed grain for the farmers of the community. In the course of time the means of communication have been greatly improved, and the farming methods radically changed, rendering the granary practically useless.

The Klad.  
"Beers deal in fatness, don't they?"  
—Yes, especially Scandinavians.





## PRESCRIPTION WORK

is the supreme test of a drug store's character. Our prescription department is run on the principle that your doctor knows what he wants when he writes his directions and that it is our duty to follow them to the very letter. Bring your prescriptions here and you will make the doctor's work surer and quicker.

## Central Drug Store

**Crawford Avalanche**  
O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months......75  
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 12

### An Expensive Corner.

From Herald-Times Gaylord.

"There is a little corner of the county of Otsego which is proving to be a very expensive one. It is the little section north of Deward and that is but little more than a hole in the woods where are located a half dozen of shacks. This is where the scene of the recent murder trial was located. It was the subject of a case for a coroner not long before that time and a number of other expensive incidents have been reported from that section. It is just over the line into Otsego County and nothing in the way of benefit seems to be derived from that particular country except the opportunity of paying the bills incurred by officers and legal fees in the prosecution of cases. In the trial which was completed in the circuit court last week against Albert DaMoth there was practically nothing about the case which had anything to do with this country except that the people from circumstances had found a shack just over the county line and in which they resided. The large part of the act leading up to the tragic scene was laid in Crawford County."

While Otsego county may have been unfortunate in having had to try the above murder case within her courts, yet we believe that they may well consider themselves fortunate in having their very same "shacks" and the

people living in them within their county. Were it not for the extensive forests at that place, they wouldn't have been there.

Crawford county has had her share of criminal expense on account of this same DaMoth, also the Courneys, and we have accepted a number of charity cases from Otsego county and cared for them at Mercy hospital, without one cent's expense to them. The manager of Mercy hospital did not complain, yet they stood the burden of expense.

According to a statement made by Prosecuting Attorney O. Palmer, about ninety per cent of the criminal expense of Crawford county comes from Frederic township. Why is this? The answer is plain. Extensive logging and wood cutting is going on in this part of Crawford and Otsego counties and naturally as in all new country in the process of development, there is more or less drunkenness. The lumber jacks are one of the most harmless and law abiding class of men that we have today. They are strong, hardy citizens, who work hard at heavy labor, and after weeks of this hard work in a cold and labor they are ready for a drink when they come to town. It doesn't take much liquor to make them quarrelsome, but their quarrels are always among themselves, unless someone volunteers to mix with them, and then they are ready to accommodate them. Their little meanees are all petty offenses and while classed as criminal offenses, they are not in a true sense criminal. It is seldom heard that a lumber jack has committed a real crime.

DaMoth and Courney can in no sense be classed with the people of the above mentioned part of these two counties. They were generally known as bad men, among the very people with whom they had been working. Murder trials are expensive, but we

believe that the court records of this county will show that we have spent as much in trying to make law abiding citizens of the same two men, as the DaMoth trial has cost Otsego county.

If it were possible, this county would be very glad to annex this "hole in the woods" and thus increase our wealth of timber values. We believe that the people living there are good people and they will be welcome in Crawford county at any time they may wish to come here.

### MAXSON-BELANGER FIGHT.

#### Drew Large Attendance. Three Preliminary Bouts.

The ten round ring contest between George Belanger, of this city, and Billy Maxson, held at the opera house on Tuesday evening of this week was well attended.

Maxson is a ring general and was in the "pink of condition." He makes a business of boxing and has met some of the best pugilists in the country. He had as his second his brother Clyde Maxson.

Belanger hadn't been in the ring for several years, but surprised his friends by his cleverness. He was seconded by Jimmy Brady the light-weight champion of Michigan.

In contrast to the preliminary bouts, it was plain to be seen that both men had to get right down and do business. Maxson had considerable over Belanger in the matter of weight height and reach. They used eight-ounce gloves, and after the bandaging of wrists and hands with adhesive tape, and their seconds equipped with towels, sponges, water, restoratives and other accessories, the men shook hands and started in with a rush.

Throughout the whole battle it was given and taken.

In the first round they seemed to be feeling one another out, and ended with honors even. In the second round there was an exchange of heavy body blows.

The third round was all Belangers, he landing a number of blows upon his opponent's jaw and face. In the fourth round Maxson was hit often, while he seemed to be waiting to get in some of his short arm body blows. In the fifth round Maxson was working easily but receiving lots of punishment.

In the sixth round Belanger was felled by a blow on the left forehead, and received seven counts, but was upon his feet again and finished the round. The hardest fighting was done in the seventh round, with the odds slightly in favor of Belanger.

In the eighth Belanger did all the fighting, while Maxson seemed to be saving himself for the final rounds. The ninth round saw both men fighting hard, and Maxson's face badly hammered and bleeding.

In the tenth round Belanger rushed his opponent to the rope but Maxson returned with a rush, Belanger ducking while he went over him and was stopped by the ropes on the opposite side of the ring. In the rush Belanger was hit in some way that dropped him to the mat for nine counts. The contest ended with a few more passes that seemed to do no special harm.

A decision in Belanger's favor or even a draw, would only invite a further challenge on the part of Maxson and probably a big bet. The men of Grayling are good sports just as long as everything is on the square and of a clean nature, but it is doubtful if they can be drawn into any scheme that can be brought about to cause another match between Maxson and Belanger.

The first on the preliminary attractions was a four round bout between "Cyclone" Sweeney and Lester McMann. They both started in to do "great bodily harm, less than the crime of murder." It was a good lively bout and ended with even honors.

Chuck Woodruff and Chet McMann furnished the next attraction, and gave the spectators their money's worth by some spectacular boxing. A left hand punch to McMann's nose drew blood in the first round, while he returned with several long swinging upper cuts starting about three feet back of his right clavicle and ending in the region of his opponent's lower maxillary. They both held out for the four rounds, without artificial aid.

As an extra attraction to give the spectators heaping measure for their money, Jimmy Brady, light weight champion of Michigan, gave an exhibition of his work in a match with Clyde Maxson.

Brady entered the ring at 126 pounds and Maxson at 142. From the first round it was plain to be seen that Maxson was no match for the clever Brady. Brady seemed to hit at will and showed fast foot work. Maxson was unable to get in his heavy blows. The match was stopped in the third round.

Brady has fought 105 battles and never been defeated.

Abraham Lincoln never said "Hello Central" never dodged an automobile, never held a strap in a trolley car, never pushed a button for a light, never heard a phonograph and never posed for a motion picture, and yet Abraham Lincoln died only forty-eight years ago.

The farmer and his wife watched their dog as he chased madly down the track after the 4 o'clock train. He did every day and always returned winded. "I wonder why he chases that train," remarked the wife with her eyes on a little cloud of dust that showed where Rover was. "That's not what's bothering me," answered her husband. "I'm wondering what he'd do with it if he caught it." Housekeeper.

## Local News

The world owes every man a living but it does not send out checks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Maxson left for their home in Bay City yesterday.

G. W. Heyl and family left on Monday for their new home in Monroe, Louisiana.

Friends are something like fiddle strings, it is not well to screw them too tightly.

Kay Amidou came home from Lansing yesterday for a few days visit with his parents.

The person who knows the least, generally is under the impression that he knows the most.

Co-operation is no dream and those who think so are dreaming. It is the great progressive age.

The O. E. S. will give a railroad party, Wednesday evening, February 18 at the opera house.

Otto Simpson, of Detroit is visiting friends here today while enroute to his home in Kalkaska.

Mrs. Frank Tetu was called to Bay City today by the very serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Woods.

Thorvald Peterson had his hands frozen, while driving to his work at the T town office this morning.

Al Cramer had his hand badly crushed, while at work at the Dovel factory on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Clara Weigera, who has been assisting at Mercy hospital on special duty, returned to her home in West Branch yesterday.

Mrs. James Olson and children accompanied by her brother, Victor Peterson of Wolverine arrived on Monday for a visit with their parents. Victor returned to Wolverine on Tuesday.

Joseph Beecher arrived from Boyne City the latter part of last week and is visiting at the home of E. G. Clark. If he can secure employment he will remain here for the winter to play in the band, as he is an excellent cornetist.

There will be a special meeting of Grayling lodge, K. of P., Friday evening, February 20th. At this time there will be work in the second and third ranks. This will be followed by a fine banquet and smoker. Remember the date and come early.

We are going out of business and are offering goods at greatly reduced prices. Dry-goods, corsets, clothing, ladies coats, underwear, hosiery, shoes and groceries. Don't miss this great money saving sale.

MAX KLING, Frederic Mich.

The Michigan State fair will hold its sixty-fifth meeting at Detroit September 7 to 18. It will be seen that they have extended the exhibit over a period of two weeks instead of the usual one week. Secretary Dickinson states at this early date that their premiums and purses will be bigger than ever.

The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, has a record of public confidence and progress which commands it to the attention of all who appreciate the great benefits of life insurance. The 46th annual statement of the company which we publish to-day is worthy of careful perusal. The high character of its assets, unsurpassed by any other insurance company in the country; its careful and economical management; its constant growth in business, and its definite policy of absolute protection at lowest possible rates, have given this home company a firm hold on the esteem of the public, and are its guarantees for even greater progress and usefulness.—Adv.

Don't expect the impossible of your town and its merchants. Be sure first before you complain of the goods and prices of home merchants, that you haven't had a hand in making it impracticable for our merchants to handle the kind of goods you want at the prices you can pay. Merchants are not mind readers nor are they blind to their own best interests. If they haven't what you want they will get it for you at as low or lower price than you can get it anywhere else. They deserve to be given an opportunity to do so anyhow; but if they do not deserve it you will be doing yourself a bigger favor than you will doing them to deal face to face with men you know and that can be held personally accountable for their promise and performances. Try this for a rule of trading hereafter.

The Danish Young People's society were most royally entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Sorenson on Friday evening last in honor of their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sorenson, who were formerly members of this society. All the members and a few friends were present. The society first attended to the business part of their regular meeting. They planned and decided to have a bazaar in the near future to raise money to entertain the young people, as the national convention of the Danish young people is to be held here this year. After this was all decided on all were ushered into the dining room, where they partook of a delicious luncheon prepared by Mrs. Sorenson, who is a genius in the culinary art. After luncheon Danish songs were sung and at 11:00 o'clock the guests left for their respective homes, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sorenson many years of wedded bliss and vowing Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Sorenson as splendid entertainers.

### Real Estate Transfers for Month Ending January 31st.

F. Gashorn and wife to Timothy Webb, 4 lots in Frederic, consideration \$300.

Manatee Lbr. Co. to Max Kling, 40 acres in Frederic township, consideration \$10,000.

H. G. Benedict to Nina M. Fry, 160 acres in Beaver Creek township, consideration \$150,000.

W. M. Maloney to Johanna Crowley 1 lot in Grayling, consideration \$1,000.

Geo. W. Broit to O. Palmer, 4 lots in Grayling, consideration \$400,000.

Lewis G. Cook and wife to Ezra Bishop 40 acres in Beaver Creek township, consideration \$1,000 etc.

W. Batterson and wife to Elmer L. Batterson 60 acres in Frederic township, consideration \$1,000 etc.

Lars P. Olson to John Olson, 1 lot in Grayling, consideration \$800,000.

P. J. Mosher to Nels P. Olson 39 acres in Grayling township, consideration \$600,000.

Chas. Yater and wife to A. Harvey 1 lot in Fredericville, consideration \$550,000.

Edw. A. Freeman and wife to Anna C. Freeman 1 lot in Portage Lake Park 4th add., consideration \$1,000 etc.

J. J. Buttles and wife to John Kimmont 40 acres in Lovells township, consideration \$1,000 etc.

J. E. Simpson and wife to S. J. Yater 1 lot in Fredericville, consideration \$100,000.

S. J. Yater and wife to George Horton 1 lot in Fredericville, consideration \$90,000.

O. Palmer and wife to Adelbert Taylor and wife 1 lot in Grayling, consideration \$100,000.

Millie Anderson to John F. Anderson 40 acres in Maple Forest, consideration \$1,000.

O. Palmer and wife to Mary E. Colter 6 lots in Grayling, consideration \$100,000.

Thos. D. Jones and wife to Jno. M. Smith 40 acres in South Branch, consideration \$475,000.

Marshall Richardson and wife to Glenn S. Cole 40 acres in South Branch, consideration \$480,000.

Glenn S. Cole to Orlando F. Barnes 40 acres in South Branch, consideration \$480,000.

O. Palmer and wife to Orlando F. Barnes 40 acres in Grayling township, consideration \$200,000.

J. E. Kellogg and wife to K. A. Bistany 40 acres in Lovells township, consideration \$1,000.

1878

1914

## The Pioneer Store

First Class Goods. Right Prices.

Always Our Motto.

We are Headquarters for

## Groceries and Provisions

Dry Goods,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Shoes, Hardware,  
Flour, Feed,  
Logs, Lumber,  
Shingles,  
Building Material  
of ever kind

## Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT

Highest Market Price

## Salling, Hanson Co.

## "Michigan's Leading Insurance Company"

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE OLD

## MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF DETROIT

Michigan Mutual Life Building 150 Jefferson Avenue

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1913

### ASSETS

Cash on deposit in banks	\$ 229,547.81
First mortgage loans on real estate	9,524,674.97
Real Estate, including Home Office building	104,350.00
Loans to policy holders secured by reserves	1,708,872.28
Bonds, cash value	25,000.00
Loans on collateral	2,500.00
Interest and rents due and accrued	155,693.23
Net outstanding and deferred premiums secured by reserves	128,375.49
	<b>\$11,879,013.78</b>

### LIABILITIES

Reserve fund (computed by the Michigan Insurance Dept.)	\$10,685,867.19
Premiums, interest and rents paid in advance	35,954.60
Installment policy claims not yet due	57,838.99
All other policy claims	65,681.05
Reserved for taxes and other items payable in 1914	26,956.89
Other liabilities	2,748.09
Surplus fund	1,003,966.97
	<b>\$11,879,013.78</b>

Insurance written and paid for in Michigan during 1913	3,863,592.84
Total amount of insurance in force December 31, 1913	53,422,431.19

During the year 1913 the Company	
Paid death claims amounting to	637,097.16
Paid to living policy holders	859,348.80

Total amount paid to policy holders in one year	1,496,445.96
Total amount paid to policy holders since the organization of the Company	23,355,023.21
Total amount paid to policy holders since organization plus the amount now held for their benefit	34,040,890.40

A record of actual results which speaks for itself.  
Attention is invited to the high character of the assets of the Michigan Mutual, which is unpassed by any Insurance Company in the United States.  
All the policies written by the Michigan Mutual are approved by the Commissioner of Insurance of Michigan; all its policies contain the Standard Provisions required by the laws of the States in which it operates, and all the obligations of its policy contracts are guaranteed and secured by carefully invested assets of over \$11,880,000.00, including a surplus fund of over \$1,000,000.00.  
The definite policy contracts issued by this Company appeal to all who are looking for absolute protection and investment in life insurance at the lowest rates permitted by the standard and legal tables of mortality.  
The Michigan Mutual Has Some Lustrous Field Positions Open for Men of Integrity and Ability  
C. E. Bradley, District Agent, Grayling, Mich.

## Groceries and Provisions

Phone Your Order—or Call and We Will Suggest Something.

Phone 25.

We take a large amount of pride in the quality of our groceries and provisions. And our line is so complete that our customers are real pleased with the ease they take in making their selections.

## H. Petersen

Grocer

## Lycoming Rubbers MINER'S DUCK BOOTEE

This rubber is made of the finest grade of duck, coated with rubber on both sides, has a leather insole and is designed to be worn over a shoe, fitting as comfortably as a leather shoe—WATERPROOF to the top, and is used extensively by Miners who require a rubber that will give splendid service and afford them

## FOOT-COMFORT

MELZE, ALDERTON SHOE CO.  
Wholesale Distributors SAGINAW, MICH.





# 5 Reasons

why we should fill your prescriptions

1. Our prescription business is so large that our drugs are always fresh.
2. None but a registered pharmacist compounds your prescriptions.
3. We do not buy the cheapest, but the BEST DRUGS.
4. Having a large prescription business gives us the experience that we should have to fill your prescriptions properly.
5. Because we are never out of what is needed to fill your prescriptions.

**A. M. Lewis & Co.**

Specialist in Home Recipe and Prescription Work.

## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 12

### Local News

F. H. Milka has installed a new sanitary meat slicer in his market.

John Johnson lost a finger in a corn cutter on Thursday morning last week.

M. Brenner has been ill at his home for nearly two weeks. He is better at present.

Found:—A pair of ladies grey suede gloves. Owner may call at this office for same.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Wagner on Friday morning of last week a bouncing baby boy.

James Cuthbertson left for his home in Staudish, Monday morning for a short visit with his parents.

Miss Mabel Brazee is absent from the Emil Kraus Store on account of the serious illness of her mother.

N. C. Nielsen underwent an operation for appendicitis at Mercy hospital on Tuesday morning of this week.

Alonzo Colpen sold his restaurant building Monday to George A. Colten, the present occupant of the building.

Save the pieces—as we can duplicate your glasses accurately without an examination. C. J. HATHAWAY, Optometrist.

Joseph Lally, Dick Hagedorn and Sidney Burdett of West Branch came up for the Maxson and Belanger boxing contest, Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Kidd visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Kidd in Bay City the week end, returning on Monday afternoon.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dawson was baptized on Friday afternoon, February 6, at their home by Rev. Kjolhede. The baby was named DeVere Woodrow.

The Excelsior degree of the L. O. T. M. M. will be held after the next regular meeting of the L. O. T. M. M. February 20. All members are requested to be present.

The literary society was entertained by Miss Nellie Shanahan at her home Tuesday evening. Current events were discussed and a dainty luncheon enjoyed during the evening.

Word has reached here that a fine baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Shoemaker at their home in Reed City on Sunday Feb. 1st. They were former residents of this city.

Come in and order your winter and spring suit and overcoat made by Rogers, Blake & Co., and you will be sure of a fine fitting suit and overcoat. A. E. HENDRICKSON, Merchant Tailor.

## More Bread

is eaten more than any other food, yet strange to say, less attention is given to the buying of it than anything else. Use the same discrimination you do when purchasing meat. Get the best money will buy; it is none too good for you. Model or Home Made, for instance.

**Model Bakery**

St. Valentine's Day is next Saturday, February 14.

Baud minstrejs at the opera house tonight. See program upon the last page of this paper.

The tax roll is now in the hands of the treasurer at the Bank of Grayling ready for collections.

A fine little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Driscoll on Friday morning, February 6th.

The stars of omission are more plentiful than stars of commission—because they require less effort.

For First Class Livery and Heavy Work call Peter Jorgenson, Phone 853. Open day and night.

William Marsh came up from "Roscommon to attend "Within the Law" on Thursday evening last.

Sixteen years ago, Sunday February 15, the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor.

Mrs. G. W. Slade and little son, Ephraim left on Saturday for Cheboygan for a two week's visit.

Guy Slade received word that the home of his father, E. G. Slade, burned to the ground in Gaylord on Sunday night last.

Clifford Walton, of Bay City, arrived on Wednesday of last week and visited his sisters, Mrs. C. R. Keyport and Anna Walton.

Miss Estella Fogelson returned Wednesday from West Branch, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. O. M. Turner for about six weeks.

Mrs. Will Shoemaker returned on Monday to her home in Boyne City after several days visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woodfield.

Peter Lovell and family were called from LeGrand last week on account of the serious illness of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lovell.

Miss Lila Cassidy entered Mercy hospital on Friday night last, where she underwent an operation upon her neck, Saturday morning. She is getting along nicely.

Clyde Hum, resigned his position at the Central drug store and left Saturday morning for Ann Arbor to enter the U. of M., where he expects to take up a chemical course. The second semester began on Tuesday.

The Danish people will give a masquerade dancing party at the opera house Saturday evening, February 14. Prizes are to be given for the best costumes. A costume is now at Olaf Sorenson & Sons with a complete line for rent at reasonable prices.

Mrs. Wm. Fischer Sr., arrived home from Bay City on Thursday of last week, where she has been confined in the Lutheran hospital for several weeks having undergone an operation. Mrs. Fischer is feeling very much improved since the operation.

Mrs. A. B. Failing, who is in Saginaw with her little daughter, Francis, having the little girl's eyes treated, has been ill for about three weeks. Mr. Failing spent Sunday with them and says they will be home in a couple of weeks. The little girl's eyes, he says, are greatly improved.

The local weather bureau under direction of Stanley Insley, reports that the barometer registered 29.1 at 1:00 o'clock p.m. today, and is a record breaker for Grayling. He says that this indicates that tonight is going to be severely cold. Look out for freeze-ups and for fires from overheated stoves and chimneys.

The first meeting of the directors of the Lincoln Chautauqua workers was held at the rooms of the Social club on Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: T. W. Hanson, president; Miss Isabel Case, secretary; O. P. Schumann, vice president, and Marius Hanson, treasurer. The working committees will be appointed later. A list of the attractions were read by the president, and an outline given of the requirements of the members of the local board. This paper will publish later a preliminary program of the different entertainments and lectures.

"Within the Law" as presented at the Grayling Opera house last week Thursday evening, by Selwyn and company, is said to have been the best play that has ever been staged in Grayling. The sale of seats totaled about \$100.00 of which sum the company received 80 per cent. The company carried a cast of twenty people, with Grace Dunbar Nile starring as Mary Turner, the unjustly accused department store clerk. Charged with the theft of merchandise from her employer, she was forced to serve three years in prison. After her release she became a woman of wealth, obtained through high handedness and clever financial manipulations that were just "within the law." This play in taking up the burden of the department store clerks, places the blame for white slavery upon the employer, who, although a liberal contributor to charity, failed to sufficiently pay his sales girls to enable them to live respectably. This play has received the greatest endorsement from the clergy, President Wilson, Ex-president Roosevelt, and other prominent people. Clark's orchestra furnished the music. Those who have seen the play and others who have not will want to read the book "Within the Law," so for that reason the Avalanche has procured the right to publish the complete story in serial form. We hope to begin the story in our issue of February 19th. This will be fully illustrated. Watch for the first chapter.

Mrs. Ros Milnes entertained her mother, Mrs. M. Lake, of Leiston, last week.

Holger Hanson arrived home on Monday morning last from Grand Rapids. He has been absent from the bank for about three weeks, having undergone an operation in a local hospital in Grand Rapids.

On the second page of this issue of the Avalanche, our readers will find a nice illustrated story entitled "The Washington who Never Failed." On page three we publish a column of late current Scandinavian news. This latter feature will be continued every week.

The Pritchard Select Players, who played three nights at the Temple theatre, last week will return in about six weeks for a week's engagement. At this time they will play "The Devil," "St. Elmo," and others. They gave good satisfaction last week, but the shows were not very well attended.

The complete story "Within the Law" will be published in the Avalanche, probably beginning February 19th. This will be complete with illustrations. Don't miss a single issue. This should be an extra inducement for those who have intended to subscribe for their home paper to send in their subscription at once.

Carl Rasmus the little five months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Larson passed away at 11:30 o'clock Sunday night. The child had bronchial pneumonia and had been ill only two weeks. The funeral was held from the home Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Kjolhede conducting the services. Besides his parents, ten brothers and sisters survive him. The parents have the sympathy of many friends.

The cold weather that seems to have struck this country generally, has been liberally bestowed upon Grayling. It started in Monday, that evening the thermometer reaching six below zero. Tuesday night it went to twelve below, and last night to 34 below. At 7:00 o'clock last evening it registered 20 below, at 11:00 o'clock it was 28 below and at 8:00 a.m. this morning it was 23 below zero. These figures are according to the official weather report as recorded by Stanley Insley.

Miss Eleanore Woodfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Woodfield, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever since Thanksgiving was brought home from Butterworth hospital, of Grand Rapids, Saturday afternoon of last week. Miss Woodfield was a nurse in the Butterworth hospital at the time she was taken ill. She has been made comfortable at the home of her parents and is convalescing very slowly but it will be about three or four weeks before she will be able to be up and around.

The lecture at Daneshall on Sunday evening last, by L. C. Nielsen the famous Danish poet, who is making a trip thru America, was well attended in spite of the stormy weather. Mr. Nielsen is a capable speaker and he kept his audience interested the entire evening. The lecture was made more interesting by a number of stereopticon views, which he displayed during the lecture. He dwelt mostly on the German-Danish war, which occurred in 1864, relating the conditions of Denmark before the war and the much improved conditions afterwards. He also spoke of the schools of Grundwick, before and after the war. The last of the views contained the following message: "With a

heartly greeting to my country Americans" signed Christian Rex. Immediately after this a motion was made to accept the greetings from the king of Denmark and to return same, which met with the approval of everyone present. The evening was finished by singing the Danish song, "Der er et Yndig Land." Everyone was much pleased with the lecture and the Danish people are to be congratulated on having secured so famous a speaker as Mr. Nielsen, for he only visits the larger cities of America.

The last number of the series of entertainments, under the auspices of the seniors will be next Monday evening, February 16, 1913. This number will be the "Old Kentucky Jubilee Quartet" which consists of four colored people. One feature of this company is that they all play and sing well. The songs they will sing will be largely plantation and campmeeting melodies. Do not fail to hear this number. Seats will be on sale at the Central Drug Store, Saturday, February 14, at 9:00 o'clock.

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# The MARSHAL

MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY ELLSWORTH YOUNG

## SYNOPSIS.

François Beaupre, a peasant babe of three years, after an amusing incident in which Marshal Napoleon had made a Cavalier of France by the Emperor Napoleon, who prophesied that the boy might one day be a marshal of France under another Bonaparte. At the age of ten François visits General Baron Gersdorf, who is with him, his seven-year-old daughter, lives at the Chateau. A soldier of the Empire under Napoleon he finds the boy's laughter with stories of his campaigns. The general offers François a home at the Chateau. The boy refuses to leave his parents, but in the end becomes a copyist for the general and learns of the friendship between the general and Marquis Zappi, who camped with the general under Napoleon. Marquis Zappi and the general agree to care for the Marquis's son while the former goes to America. The Marquis before leaving for America takes François to be a friend of his son. The boy solemnly promises. François goes to the Chateau. Marquis Zappi, who is leaving Pietro as a ward of the general, Allice, Pietro and François must be a strange boy who proves to be Prince Louis Napoleon. François saves his life. The general dines with François, Allice, and extracts a promise from him that he will not interfere between the girl and Pietro. Pietro is to be a secretary to Pietro. Queen Hortense plans the escape of her son Louis Napoleon by disguising him and Marquis Zappi as her lackey. François takes Marquis Zappi's place, who is ill, in the escape of Hortense and Louis. He is as Louis's brother François lures the prince and his mother to escape. François is a prisoner of the Austrians for five years in the castle owned by Pietro's old family servants.

## CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

A person of more importance than Battista had fallen under the spell of François's personality. The governor himself had been attracted by the young Frenchman. The governor, Count von Gersdorf, was a vain, discontented, brilliant Austrian, at odds with the world because he had not risen further in it. He was without society in this mountain fortress of his, and longed for it; he had a fine voice and no one to sing to; he liked to talk and had no one to talk to. François, with his ready friendliness, with his gift of finding good in every one, with his winning manner and simplicity which had the ease of sophistication, was a treasure-trove of amusement to the bored Austrian.

Things stood so with the prisoner at the time of his discovery of the identity of his jailer and of his jail. The governor at that time was away on a visit to Vienna, looking for a promotion; he came back elated and good-humored in the prospect of a change within the year. But the heart of François sank as he thought what the change might mean to him.

"Some day marshal of France under another Bonaparte," he said to himself one day, staring through the bars at his window—he called the sky so. He smiled. "But that is nothing. To help place my price on the throne of France—that is my work—my life." He talked aloud at times, as prisoners come to do. He went on then, in a low voice.

"If there were good fairies, if I had three wishes: Allice—the prince made emperor—François Beaupre, a marshal of France." He laughed happily. "It is child's play. Nothing matters except that my life shall do its work. Even that is so small; but I have a great desire to do that. I believe I shall do that—I know it." And he went to work on a book which he was planning, chapter by chapter, in his brain.

Just, if he were to escape ever, the chance was increased infinitely by the going back and forth to the governor's room. A new governor might keep him shut up absolutely. It had been so while the count was away; then he had been ill, and the lieutenant in command would not let a doctor see him till he became delirious; that was the ordinary treatment of prisoners. François, thinking over these things on a day, fell with a sudden accent on the steady push of his longing for freedom, the conviction that he must



It Was Whispered Quickly.

get free before the count left, else opportunity and force for the effort would both be gone forever. And on that day Battista brought in his midday meal with a look and a manner which François remarked.

"What is it, Battista?" he asked softly.

The man answered not a word, but turned and opened the door rapidly and looked out. "I thought I had left the water-pitcher. Ah, here it is—let me slip it," he spoke aloud. And then, snatching up the pitcher, he bent over the young man. "My son—the little Battista—has had a letter. The young master wishes him to come to him in France, to serve him. He is going in two days."

It was whispered quickly, and Battista stood erect.

"The signor's food will get cold if the signor does not eat it," he spoke softly. "I do not like to carry good food for prisoners who do not appreciate it. I shall bring him tomorrow." But François, hardly hearing the

surly tone, had his hand on Battista's arm, was whispering back eagerly. "Where does he go, in France?" "To Viqueux," the low answer came. François sank back, tortured. "Going to Viqueux, the little Battista! From Castlefort? And he, François, must stay here in prison! His soul was wrung with a sudden wild homesickness. He wanted to see Allice, to see his mother, to see the general; to see the peaceful little village and the stream that ran through it, and the steeparched bridge, and the poppy fields, and the corn. The gray castle with its red roofs, and the beech wood, and the dim, high-walled library, how he wanted to see it all! How his heart ached, madly, sorely! This was the worst moment of all his captivity. And with that, Battista was over him, was murmuring words again. Something was slipped under the bedclothes.

"Paper—pens. The signor will write a letter this afternoon. And tomorrow little Battista will take it." And the heart of François gave a sudden throb of joy as wild as its anguish. He could speak to them before he died; he might be they could save him. His hands stole to the package under the coarse blanket. It seemed as if in touching it he touched his mother and his sweetheart and his home.

## CHAPTER XV.

## Good News.

In the garden of the chateau of Viqueux, where the stiff, gray stone vases spilled along their heart's blood of scarlet and etching of vines; where the two stately lines of them led down to the sundial and the round lawn—on one of the grimy seats, where Allice and Allice and Pietro sat, where Allice and François had sat five years before. As they sat in the garden, they had been going over the pros and cons of his life or death for the thousandth time. Pietro's quiet gray eyes were sad as he looked away from Allice and across the lawn to the beech wood.

"God knows I would give my life quickly if I could see him coming through the trees there, as we used to see him, mornings long ago, in his patched homespun clothes." Allice followed the glance considerably, as if calling up the little, brown, trudging figure so well remembered. Then she tossed up her head sharply. "Who?"—and then she laughed. "I shall be seeing visions next, like François," she said. "I thought it was he—back in the beech wood."

"But you have no eyes, Pietro—I can always see a thing two minutes before you," Allice threw at him. "There—the man."

"Oh," said Pietro. "Your eyes are more than natural, Allice. You see in a wood; that is uncanny. Yes, I see him now. Mon dieu! he is a big fellow."

"A peasant—from some other village," Allice spoke carelessly. "I do not know him. And they went on talking, as they had been doing, of François."

And with that, here was Jean Philippe Moisson, forty now and fat, but still beautiful in purple millinery, advancing down the stone steps between the tall gray vases, making a symphony of color with the rich red of the flowers. He held a silver tray, a letter was on it.

"For mademoiselle."

Mademoiselle took it calmly and glanced at it, and with that both the footman and the Marquis Zappi were astonished to see her fall to shivering, as if in a sudden illness. She caught Pietro's arm. The letter was clutched in her other hand thrust back of her.

"Pietro!"

"What is it, Allice?" His voice was quiet as ever, but his hand was around her shaking fingers, and he held them strongly. "What is it, Allice?" She drew forward the other hand; the letter shook, rustled with her trembling. "It is—from François!"

Jean Philippe Moisson having stayed to listen, as he ought not, lifted his eyes and his hands to heaven and gave thanks in a general way, volubly, unbroken. By now the untidy fingers of Allice had opened the paper, and her head and Pietro's were bent over it, devouring the well-known writing. Allice, excited, French, exploded into a disjointed running comment.

"From prison—our François—dear François!" And then: "Five years, Pietro! Think—while we have been free!" And then, with a swift clutch again at the big coat sleeve crowding against her: "Pietro! See, see! The date—it is only two months ago. He was alive then; he must be alive now; he is! I knew it, Pietro! A woman knows more things than a man."

With that she threw up her head and fixed Jean Philippe, drinking in all this with an unexpected stern glance. "What are you doing here, Moisson? What matters are these?" Then, relapsing in a flash into pure human trust and affection toward the anxious old servant: "My dear, old, good Moisson—be alive—Monsieur François is alive—in a horrible prison in Italy! But he is alive, Moisson! And with that, a sudden jump again into dignity. "Who brought this, Moisson?"

Jean Philippe was only too happy to have a hand in the joyful excitement. "Mademoiselle, the young person speaks little language. But he told me to say to monsieur the marquis that he was the little Battista."

Pietro looked up quickly. "Allice, it is the servant from my old home of whom I spoke to you. I can not imagine how François got hold of him, but he chose a good messenger. May I have him brought here? He must have something to tell us."

Allice, her letter in her hands, struggled in her mind. "Then: 'The letter will keep—yes, let him come, and we can read it all the better after for what he may tell us.'"

So Moisson, having orders to produce at once the said little Battista, retired, much excited, and returned shortly—but not so shortly as to have omitted a filing of the great news into the midst of the servants' hall. He conducted, marching behind him, the little Battista, an enormous young man of six feet four, erect, grave, stately. This dignified person, saluting the lady with a deep bow, dropped on one knee before his master, his eyes full of a worshiping joy, and kissed his hand. Having done which, he arose silently and stood waiting, with those beaming eyes feasting on Pietro's face, but otherwise decorous.

First the young marquis said some friendly words of his great pleasure in seeing his old servant and the friend of his childhood, and the big man stood with downcast eyes, with the



"You Must Save Him!"

color flushing his happy face. Then, Battista, asked the marquis, "how did you get the letter which you brought mademoiselle?" "My father," answered Battista laconically. "How did your father get it?" "From the signor prisoner, my signor."

Allice and Pietro looked at him attentively, not comprehending by what means this was possible. Pietro, remembering the little Battista of old, vaguely remembered that he was incapable of initiative in speech. One must pump him painfully.

"Was your father in the prison where the signor is confined?" Allice asked.

The little Battista turned his eyes on her a second, approvingly, but briefly. They went back without delay to their affair of devouring the face of his master. But he answered promptly. "Yes, signorina; he is there always."

"Always?" Pietro demanded in alarm. "Is Battista a prisoner?"

"What then?" Battista, try to tell us."

So adjured, little Battista made a violent effort. "He is one of the jailers, my signor."

"Jailers? For the Austrians?" The face of the marquis took all the joyful light out of the face of little Battista.

"My signor," he stammered. "It could not be helped. He was there. He knew the castle. They forced him at first, and—and it came to be so."

"Knew the castle?" Pietro repeated. "What castle?"

Battista's eyes turned to his Master's like those of a faithful dog, trusting but not understanding. "What castle, my signor? Castlefort—the signor's own castle—what other?" A sharp exclamation from Allice summed up everything. "Your castle is confiscated; they use it as a prison. François is a prisoner there, Pietro! All these years—in your own home!"

"I never dreamed of that," Pietro spoke, thinking aloud. "Every other prison in Austria and Italy I have tried to find him in. I never dreamed of Castlefort."

At the end of the interview the little Battista put his hand into his breast pocket and brought out another letter, thickly folded. Would mademoiselle have him instructed where to find the mother of the signor prisoner? He had promised to put this into her own hands. He must do it before he touched food.

And Jean Philippe Moisson, who had lurked discreetly back of the nearest stone vase, not missing a syllable, was given orders, and the huge little Battista was sent off up the stone steps between the scarlet flowers, up the velvet slope of lawn, in charge of the purple one.

Half an hour later the general walked up from the village, walked slowly, thoughtfully through the beech wood, his face far older than when he had come to Viqueux, but sterner and sadder; his still soldierly gait less buoyant than it had been five years ago.

He saw Allice and Pietro coming joyfully toward him, running lightly, heartily, calling to him with excited gay voices. It stabbed the general's heart, a quick thought came of that other who had been always with them, now dead or worse, of that other whom these two had forgotten. And with that they were upon him, and Allice was kissing him, hugging him, pushing a letter into his hand, up his sleeve, into his face—anywhere.

"Father—good news—the best news—almost the best! Father, be ready for the good news!"

"I am ready," the general growled impatiently. "What is this foolery?"

Etre de bois! What is your news, then, you silly child?"

And Allice, shaking very much, laid her hand on his cheek and looked earnestly into his eyes. "Father, François is alive!"

For all his gruff self-control the general made the letter an excuse shortly to sit down. Queer, that a man's knees should suddenly bend and give way because of a thrill of rapture in a man's psychological make-up! But the general had to sit down. And then and there all that had been extracted from little Battista was rehearsed, and the letter read over from start to finish.

"But he is alive, father! Alive! That is happiness enough to kill one. I never knew till now that I feared he was dead."

"Alive—yes! But in prison—in that devil's hole of an old castle!" And Allice looked at Pietro and laughed, but the general paid no attention. "He must be got out. There is no time to waste. Diable! He is perishing in that vile stable! What was that the lad said about the doctor's speech, that only a long sea voyage could save him? One must get him out, non dieu, quick!"

Allice, her hand on his arm, put her head down on it suddenly and stood so for a moment, her face hidden. Pietro, his hands thrust deep in his pockets, looked at the general with wide gray eyes, considering. With that Allice flashed up, turned on the young Italian, shaking her forefinger at him; her eyes shone blue fire.

"That is for you, Pietro. If we should lose him now, just as we have found him! Now is the time for you to show if you can be what is brave and strong, as François has shown. It is your castle; you must save him."

Pietro looked at the girl, and the color crept through his cheeks, but he said nothing.

"Allice, my Allice," her father put an arm around her. "One may not demand heroism as if it were bread and butter. Pietro will not fail us."

"Allice always wished me to be brilliant like François," Pietro spoke gently. "But I never could."

"Yet, Pietro, it is indeed your time. Allice threw at him eagerly, 'François must be rescued or he will die.'"

"Yes," Pietro answered quietly. "François must be rescued."

He was silent a moment, as if thinking. His calm poised mind was working swiftly; one saw the inner action in the clear gray eyes. The general and Allice, watching him, saw it. "I think I know now," he said.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## The Stone Staircase.

Battista's prisoner stood at the barred window high up the steep side of the castle and stared out wistfully at the receding infinity of blues—his meadow. In the three months since his letter had gone to France, he had grown old. The juices of his youth seemed dried up; his eyes were bloodshot, his skin yellow; there was no flesh on him. The waiting and hoping and worry on him more than the dead level of the hopeless years before. There was a new tenseness in the lightly-built figure, even in the long, delicate, strong fingers. The prisoner had caught a whiff of the air of home and was choking for a full breath.

"You are not well, my friend," said the governor. "The doctor must see you."

But François refused lightly and laughed and fell to singing an old peasant song of France which he had remembered lately; he got up on the table and danced to an imaginary fiddle which he pretended to play after the manner of old Jacques Arne, who played for dances in Viqueux. And the governor was taken with a violent fancy for it. He roared at it, and sang it over in fragments till he had learned it, and then he sang it and roared again and slapped his knee; there was a droll comedy in François's rendering also, not to be explained—and the count said that François must come to his rooms the next night for dinner and sing him the song again, and also listen to a new one of his own.

So François was taken down the stone staircase and conducted to the two rooms which were the governor's suite. He knew them well, for he had dined many times with the count. But tonight he was left alone a few moments in the outer room, the living room, while the governor was in the bedroom, and he looked about keenly with a strained attention which grew out of the suppressed hope of escape. Who knew what bit of knowledge of the castle might be vital, and who knew how soon? He noted the swords and pistols hanging on the wall, and marked a light saber whose scabbard was brightly polished as if the blade also were kept in good order. On the table he saw the flint and steel with which Count von Gersdorf lighted his pipe; he stepped to the window and bent out, scanning the wall. A stone coping, wide enough for a man's foot, but little more, ran four feet below ten feet beyond the window it ended in the roof of a shed, a sloping roof where a man could drop down, yes, or even climb up with ease. A man, that is, who had climbed when a boy as François had climbed—like a cat for certainty and lightness. But what then, when one was in the courtyard? It was called about with a stone wall sixteen feet high; these old ancestors of Pietro, who had built this place, had planned well to keep Pietro's friend in prison.

So François, not hopeful of a sortie by that point, drew in his head from the open window and took to examining the walls of the governor's room. There were three doors—one from the hall by which he had come, one by which he now heard the count

moving in his bedroom, and a third. The count had gone through this last door one night a month before, into a dark, winding, stone staircase, and disappeared for three minutes, and brought up a bottle of wonderful wine. "A fine stock they put down there—the Italians who ruled here for eight hundred-odd years," he had said. "I've lowered it a bit. A good spacious wine-cellar and grand old wine. You will be the better for a little." And François had watched him as he put the brass key back on the chain which hung from his belt.

At this point of memory the bedroom door opened, and the governor came out, in great good humor and ready to eat and drink as became an Austrian soldier. The dinner was brought in, but François, for all his efforts to do his part, could not swallow a drop, or very little. The fever, the unrest, burning in him, made it impossible. Count Gersdorf looked at him seriously when dinner was over, as yet François, talking, laughing, singing, had eaten not over half a dozen mouthfuls.

"Certainly you are not well," he said. "I think the doctor should see you." And then he nodded his head and his small eyes gleamed with a brilliant thought. "I know a medicine better than a doctor's." He stood up and his fingers were working at the chain of keys at his belt. François watched them and saw the thin, old, brass key which he slipped off. "A bottle of wine of our Italian ancestors—yours and mine, Beaupre—the count chuckled—that will cure you of your ills for this evening at least." He held the key into the lock and said, half to himself, "My little brass friend never leaves the belt of Albrecht von Gersdorf except to do him a pleasure, bless him!" And then, "Hold the candle, Beaupre—well, come along down—it can do no harm and I can't manage a light and two bottles."

So François followed down the (twisted) headlong, stone staircase and found himself, after rather a long descent, holding the lamp high, gazing curiously about the walls of a large stone room lined with shelves, filled with bottles.

"A show, isn't it?" The Count von Gersdorf demanded. "Here, hold the light on this side," and he went on talking. "The wine is so old that I think it must have been stocked before the time of the last lord of the castle."

And François, holding the light, remembering the Marquis Zappi, thought so too. The count pointed to a square stone in the wall which projected slightly, very slightly.

"That is the door to a secret stock of some sort, I have always thought," he said. "Probably some wonderful old stuff saved for the coming of age of the heir, or a great event of that sort. I wish I could get at it," and he stared wistfully at the massive block. "But I cannot stir it. And I don't let anyone but myself down here—not I." The count turned away and they mounted the two stories of narrow steps, for the governor's rooms were on the second floor, and the staircase ran from it between walls, down underground. "The old chapel must have thought a lot of their wine to have the cellar connect directly with their own rooms," for Battista tells me these were always the rooms of the Zaps of the lords of the castle," the governor explained.

And to François, considering it, the fact seemed an odd one. And then the governor set to work drinking Pietro's wine, and little thought, as he urged it on his prisoner, how much more right to let the prisoner had than he. It was a wonderful old liquid, full of a strange dim sparkle, and of most exquisite bouquet. As he drank it François silently toasted its owner on his return to his own again. He took so little as to disgust the governor, but it put fresh life into him, and when at last he could leave the count, who was by that time more than fairly drunk, he went up to his cold prison under the roof quieter and more at peace than he had been for months.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## A Loaf of Bread.

The next morning Battista came in with a manner which to the observing eye of his prisoner foretold distinctly some event. He talked more than usual, and more gruffly and loudly, but at last, after wandering about the room some minutes, all the time talking, scolding, he swooped on François

and thrust a thick paper into his coat and at the same instant his heavy left hand was over François's mouth.

"Not a word," he whispered, and then—"The loaf of bread."

François, struck dumb and blind, turned hot and cold, and his shaking hand in his coat pocket clutched the letter.

But Battista prodded him with his hard forefinger. "Be careful," he muttered, and then again, "The bread"—with a sharp prod—"The loaf of bread"—and the door had clanged. Battista was gone.

A strong man, who had not been shut away from life, would likely have read the letter instantly, would instantly have examined the long round loaf lying before him: François was ill and weak and it was the first word for five years from his own people, which lay in his hand; he sat as if turned to stone, touching the paper as if that were enough; he sat perhaps fifteen minutes.

Then suddenly a breathlessness came over him that something might happen before he could read it—this writing which, whatever it should say, meant life and death to him. Taking care not to rustle the paper, dealing the sound under his bedclothes he read it, kneeling by the bed. It was four letters—from his mother and Allice and the general and Pietro; but the first three were short. He felt, indeed, reading them, that no words had been written, that only the arms of the people he loved had strained about him and their faces laid against

his, and that so, wordlessly, they had told him but one thing—their undying love. Weak, lonely, his intense temperament stretched to the breaking point by the last three months of fearful hope, it was more than he could bear. He put the papers against his cheek and his head dropped on the bed, and a storm of tears tore his soul and body. But it was dangerous; he must not be off his guard; he remembered that swiftly, and with shaking fingers he opened Pietro's letter—Pietro's letter which, yellowed and faded but distinct yet, in the small clear writing, is guarded today with those other letters in the mahogany desk in Virginia.

"My dear brother François," the letter began, and quick tears came again at that word "brother," which said so much. "My dear brother François—this is not to tell you how I have searched for you and never forgotten you. I will tell you that when I see you. This is to tell you how to get out of that house of mine which has held you as a prisoner when you ought to have been its welcome guest. What Italy is free we will do that over, but we must get you free first. François, I am now within five miles of you."

The man on his knees by the prison bed gasped; the letters staggered before his eyes.

"I am living on a ship, and I will explain how I got it when I see you, in a few days now, François. Every night for a week, beginning with tonight, there will be a person watching for you in Riders' Hollow, from midnight till daylight. After that we shall go away for two weeks so as to avoid giving suspicion, and then repeat the arrangement again every night for a week. You do not know Riders' Hollow, and it is unnecessary to tell you more about it than that it is a lonely place hidden in trees, and supposed to be haunted by ghosts of men on horseback; the people about will not go there for love or money except by broad daylight."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Both Personal and Social Items of More or Less Interest That Concern the Doings of the "Best Families."

The engagement is announced of Miss Tulle Show, daughter of Mrs. Hoxleigh Show, to Mr. William Martingale Yucless, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Worsen Yucless.

Mr. Worsen Yucless, by the way, comes of a good old family. They have always been fashionable. His uncle, G. H. Worsen Yucless, is an intellectual man, having written the society notes for a fashion paper nearly a whole season. And his son, Martingale, once took a prize at a horse show.

It is rumored that Miss Tootie Kyril has broken her engagement to Mr. Dedleigh Bobb. But Dedleigh seemed quite cheerful last Saturday at his club.

It is whispered that the F. Spender-Spenders are not so happy together as they might be. Our readers will remember that Mrs. Spender was the charming Miss Flocks. A noted belle of Boston. Mr. Spender's more than attentive to Mrs. Jimmy Overload, while Mrs. Spender is constantly seen with the young duke of Burro and Keape. He comes of an ancient family. A greater part of this last season he was a visitor at Kooten Cliff, the summer home of the F. Spender-Spenders.

Mrs. Leads Thegging is preparing

## THIS WOMAN'S SICKNESS

Quickly Yielded To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Baltimore, Md.—"I am more than glad to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I suffered dreadful pains and was very irregular. I became alarmed and sent for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until I was without a cramp of pain and felt like another person."



It has now been six months since I took any medicine at all. I hope my little note will assist you in helping other women. I now feel perfectly well and in the best of health."—Mrs. AUGUST W. KONNER, 1632 Hollins Street, Baltimore, Md.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Unlucky Man Realizes That Opportunity for That Day Had Departed From Him.

An official of the St. Paul road tells how when a certain branch in Minnesota was in course of construction, its progress was a matter of great interest to the people of the region. A farmer who sold provisions to the contractors often reached the place where the men were at work at meal time. The work was hard, and when the bell rang, every man made a dash for the table, and before one could believe it possible, the food had disappeared.

On one occasion a workman, on his way to the table, tripped over the root of a tree and fell. He lay quite still, making no attempt to rise.

At this juncture the farmer rushed up in great concern. The fallen one assured him that he was not badly hurt.

"Why don't you get up and go to dinner?"

"What's the use?" asked the man on the ground. "It's too late now."

Hiding the Worst.

"We miss President Wilson's quiet and trenchant wit sadly here at Princeton," said an instructor in Greek.

"I remember, at one of President Wilson's receptions, I complained of a man who boasted of his bad habits."

"When a man," said the president, "boasts of his bad habits, you may rest assured that they're the best he has."

Strong.

"It must be awful to have your nerves go back on you."

"Don't worry. Yours never will."

Appetite Finds Ready Satisfaction

In a bowl of Post Toasties

and Cream.

Thus, crisp bits of Indian Corn—cooked and toasted so that they have a delicious flavor—

Wholesome Nourishing Easy to Serve

—sold by Grocers everywhere.







## The Fact Remains

No amount of misrepresentation by the peddlers of alum baking powders, no juggling with chemicals, or pretended analysis, or cooked-up certificates, or falsehoods of any kind, can change the fact that

**Royal Baking Powder** has been found by the official examinations to be of the highest leavening efficiency, free from alum, and of absolute purity and wholesomeness.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for making finest and most economical food.

### Resolutions of Condolence.

Hall of Grayling lodge No. 137 I. O. O. F. Grayling, Mich.

WHEREAS God in his infinite wisdom having seen fit to remove from our midst Brother John Johnson and

WHEREAS We mourn the loss of an esteemed member of Grayling lodge No. 137 I. O. O. F. Grayling, Michigan therefore be it

RESOLVED That we bow in all humility and submission to him, who has taken from us our beloved Brother and Friend, knowing that he doeth all things well, therefore be it further

RESOLVED That the sudden removal of such a Brother casts a shadow of grief over all true brothers, and be it further

RESOLVED That we as an Order

pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and friends our sincere sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his beloved wife and family and entered upon the minutes of this lodge in respect, reverence and memorial.

P. E. JOHNSON,  
E. S. STEWART,  
Geo. W. McCULLOUGH,  
Committee.

It's a good plan not to do any worrying today that you can put off until tomorrow.

The emergencies which we are prepared to meet seem to be the ones that never turn up.

**Food prepared from cereal grains supports life and strength better than any other single food product. Wheat bread is the universal food of civilization because the gluten in it furnishes the greatest amount of digestible nutrients.**

Aristos Flour is made from Red Turkey Wheat. That means gluten superior in quality and quantity. No imperfect or unsound grain—just the single, hard, ripe, wholesome berry. This makes Aristos a strong, rich, water-absorbing flour. It yields bread of wonderfully better flavor, better crust, better texture. It makes the loaf that keeps fresh and palatable longest—the one that actually reaches the highest point of food efficiency.

See what unusually fine cake, bread and pastry it makes.

Try Aristos Flour—learn all its merits for yourself. Your grocer has Aristos. Order a sack today.

To get book of excellent tried recipes, mailed FREE, send postal today to The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.



**ARISTOS**  
FLOUR

This Trade Mark on Every Sack

## Literary..... Conclusions

Being a Series of Dramatic Illustrations Reported Semi-Occasionally for This Paper by HENRY C. FOSTER. (Copyright 1914.)

### With the Inventors.

Among the important inventions of recent years is the Maxim silencer. This is an apparatus for sending noise into retirement. As yet, it is applicable only to fire-arms, but time will bring it around to the piano and grand opera singer. Even in its present form it is working wonders in the preservation of our game animals. Hunters may now shoot the powder factories above the oil trust in the financial column and yet not frighten the game in the least. The instrument is also useful in settling feline disputes and eradicating pessimists without committing oneself.

The vacuum cleaner is a late invention for boosting families up the social ladder. Its territory, too, remains to be extended to politics and vaudeville.

Wireless telegraphy was getting a good start, but the advent of air-ships will necessitate its recall until wireless can be applied to the messages.

Typewriters are of two kinds: the useful and the ornamental. The useful ones are made of iron and steel, and a hundred dollars buys one for keeps. The other kind is made of bonbons, a commercial course, and an informal disposition. These cost from three to twenty-five dollars a week and the installments keep on coming. The first named facilitates business matters; the others complicate domestic affairs.

The gasoline engine is an invention for the prevention of Christianity. They can run like a Southern Democrat when they want to, but are as contrary as a minority leader.

Among the mistakes inventors have made are dentists, castor oil and affluence.

Strawberry plants, at \$1.65 per 1000 Grapes, Currants, Red and Black Raspberries, Asparagus, and Seed Potatoes. A most valuable illustrated catalog free. Also if you mention this paper you will in proper planting time receive 3 Helen Davis strawberry plants worth 20 cents free; (A new variety wonder of today.) Remember a card today will bring both to you free.—Mayer's Plant Nursery, Merrill, Mich., Bohemian Nurseryman.

### Colds and Croup in children.

Many people rely upon Chamberlain's Cough Remedy implicitly in cases of colds and croup, and it never disappoints them. Mrs. E. H. Thomas, Logansport, Ind., writes: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best medicine for colds and croup I have ever used, and never tire of recommending it to my neighbors and friends. I have always given it to my children when suffering from croup, and it has never failed to give them prompt relief." For sale by all Dealers.

## Opera House Programme

### Grayling Citizens' Band Minstrels

#### ....First Part....

#### Ragtime Club

LEFT INTERLOCUTOR RIGHT  
Bill Lauder Carl Einar Rasmussen  
Kirt Kitchen Peterson Ed. Cooper  
Southern Negro Past Time—Pas-a-ma-là—Ed. Cooper.

#### —PREMIERS—

Geo. H. Belanger Sam Phelps

GRAND OPENING CHORUS—popular airs, introducing "Chesapeake Bay," "Down in Dear Old New Orleans," "Cross the Mason-Dixon Line" and "Good-Bye Boys."

END SONG—"That Naughty Melody" Sam Phelps  
BALLAD—"The Dream of the Dreamer"—F. Reagan  
END SONG—"Ragtime Melody"—Kirt Kitchen  
BALLAD—"The Irish Rose of Kildare"—A. Meistrup  
END SONG—"That Short Dress Ball"—E. Rasmussen  
END SONG—"International Rag"—G. Belanger  
GRAND FINALE—"Floating Down The River" By Entire Co.

Under direction of Geo. H. Belanger.  
Ed. G. Clark, Musical Director.

#### ....Second Part....

#### OLIO

#### Vaudeville

MUSICAL QUARTETTE—with band accompaniment  
CHARACTER SONG—"Sit Down, Your Rocking The Boat"—Einar Rasmussen  
SAXAPHONE SOLO—F. Reagan  
BUM ARMY SEXTETTE  
IRISH CHARACTER SONG—"I Wish They Would Bring Old Ireland Over Here"—Sam Phelps  
SKETCH ARTIST—Miss Nelle Magnant  
BALLAD—"I Hear You Calling"—A. Meistrup  
(Geo. Belanger) (Miss Karpus)  
"The Scarecrow" and "The Maid"  
SOFT SHOE DANCING SONG—Bog-e-oge-man  
Good Night—Dance after Show.

The Marvel.  
Husband—When Gadsdons heard you sing at the party he said it was a marvel.  
Wife—Oh, John! A marvel!  
Husband—Yes, a marvel that any one asked you to.—Judge.  
An Index.  
Knecker—What is their social standing? Docker—Do they call it a barn, stable or garage?—New York Sun.

### JUST A HINT



Swipsay—Yes; de learned doctor said dat eating ice cream makes freckles.  
Mammie (quickly)—Oh! Swipsay, I always did consider freckles becoming.

### How to prevent Billious Attacks.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." This is especially true of bilious attacks. Your appetite will fail, you will feel dull and languid. If you are subject to bilious attacks take three of Chamberlain's Tablets as soon as these symptoms appear and the attack may be averted off. For sale by all Dealers.

### MAKES OLD PEOPLE STRONG AND WELL

We want to get the news to all old people about Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion, a remarkable new food-medicine which we firmly believe is the best remedy ever made to overcome the weakening, debilitating effects of increasing old age. It helps to rebuild wasted tissues, strengthen the nerves, and give new energy and a lively feeling to the body. It contains no alcohol or dangerous drug. It may not make you feel better for a few days, but if you do not feel much better and stronger before you have taken a quarter as much as you have of other medicines that have not helped you, we will gladly give back your money.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion contains pure Olive Oil and the Hypophosphates which, though they have long been endorsed by successful physicians, are here for the first time combined. The result is a real body, nerve and blood-building food-medicine that we believe is superior to anything else in overcoming debility, weakness and inability to disperse, and to tone and strengthen the nerves and enrich the blood. You who are weak and run-down—who are often troubled by various cold weather ailments, use Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion to get and keep well and strong. It is a sensible, pleasant-tasting aid to renewed strength, better spirits, growing health.

If it doesn't help you, come and tell us and we will give back your money without a word. That is how much faith we have in it. Sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. \$1.00.

A. M. Lewis & Co., Grayling, Mich.

### "The Best Laxative I Know Of."

"I have sold Chamberlain's Tablets for several years. People who have used them will take nothing else. I can recommend them to my customers as the best laxative and cure for constipation that I know of," writes Frank Stroud, Fruitland, Iowa. For sale by all Dealers.

### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 27th day of January A. D. 1914.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Albert Kraus, Deceased.  
Fritze Kraus, the executor named in said will having filed in said court her petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said court be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to said Fritze Kraus.

It is ordered that the 20th day of February A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.  
It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed and circulated in said county.

WILLINGTON BATTERSON,  
Judge of Probate.

A true copy.  
WILLINGTON BATTERSON,  
Judge of Probate.  
Jan 29-3w

### Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
34th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,  
In Chancery.

Suit pending in the circuit court for the county of Crawford, in chancery, at the village of Grayling, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1913.

Sophia Steady,  
complainant,  
vs.  
Augustus Steady,  
defendant.

In this cause it appearing, that defendant, Augustus Steady, was a resident of this state in July, 1907, but that his present whereabouts are unknown, therefore, on motion of Dwigth H. Fitch, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered, that defendant enter his appearance in said cause on or before five months from the date of this order; and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, said publication to be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession.

NELSON SHANPE,  
Circuit Judge  
DWIGHT H. FITCH,  
Solicitor for complainant.  
Business address, East Jordan, Mich.  
Jan 15-7

### Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain real estate mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained became operative, made Herman D. Zepernick, of Grayling, Michigan, Joseph C. Barton, of Grayling, Michigan, dated October 11th, 1909, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford county, Michigan, on October 11th, 1909, in liber H. of mortgage on page 92 upon which mortgage there is now claimed to be due an unpaid sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) principal and twenty-six dollars and five cents (\$26.05) interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as an attorney's fees that is fixed by statute and the stipulation in said mortgage and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit at law having been instituted to recover the debt on said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative. Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the entrance of the front door of the court house, in the city of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan (that being the place wherein the circuit court for the county of Crawford is held) on the twenty third day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described as follows, to-wit: the northwest quarter (1/4) of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section eleven (11), township twenty-six (26) north, range three (3) west.

Dated Jan. 21st, 1914.  
James B. Ross  
Attorney for Mortgagee.  
1-22-w13 West Branch, Mich.

### Notice of Hearing Claims Before Court.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of James Phippeny, Deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that four months from the 27th day of January A. D. 1914, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling in said county, on or before the 25th day of May A. D. 1914, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Thursday the 28th day of May, A. D. 1914 at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
Dated January 27th, A. D. 1914.

WILLINGTON BATTERSON,  
Judge of Probate.  
Jan 29-3w

### Notice of hearing Claims before Court.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Gregg Marshall, Deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that four months from the 27th day of January A. D. 1914 have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on or before the 27th day of May A. D. 1914, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Wednesday the 27th day of May A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated January 27th A. D. 1914.  
WILLINGTON BATTERSON,  
Judge of Probate.  
Jan 29-3w

## Manistee & N. E. R. R. Time Card

In effect Sept. 28, 1913.			
Read Down.		Read Up.	
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.	
6:00	Grayling	11:55	4:35
6:24	Resort	11:46	
6:54	Nigma	11:17	3:32
8:21	Rowley	12:44	1:36
9:20	Wallow	12:20	1:00
11:13	Buckley	11:03	1:123
4:55	Gleugarry	10:39	
5:33	Kaleva	9:55	
5:43	Chief Lake	9:45	
5:50	Norwalk	9:39	
6:20	Manistee	19:15	
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.	
12:35	Manistee	12:10	6:50
8:23	Kaleva	11:23	6:03
8:43	Copeland	11:00	5:35
8:49	Neesen Cy	10:49	5:27
9:23	Platte Rvr	10:17	4:59
9:31	Lake Ann	10:11	4:54
9:48	Solon	9:48	4:35
10:54	Fouch	9:42	4:26
10:10	Traverse C	9:30	4:10
A. M. P. M.		A. M. P. M.	

† Daily, except Sunday.

### \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It cures, destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the person strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer \$100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo Ohio.  
Sold by all druggists, 75.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Adv.

## Drs. Insley & Keyport Physicians & Surgeons

Office over Lewis & Co's Drug Store.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2-4, 7-8 p. m.  
Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

## Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON  
PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier

## G. A. Canfield, D.D.S. DENTIST

OFFICE:  
Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

## O. Palmer ATTORNEY AT LAW

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Office in Avalanche Building  
FIRE INSURANCE

## ELMER BROTT Contractor and Builder

Estimates, designs and plans furnished reasonable. Special care given to alterations, repairs and additions. Twenty years' experience at all styles of work. Stair building a specialty. Phone 902. 1-15 to 4-15

### Recognized Advantages.

You will find that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has recognized advantages over most medicines in use for coughs and colds. It does not suppress a cold but loosens and relieves it. It aids expectoration and opens the secretions, which enables the system to throw off a cold. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. For sale by all Dealers.

## HUMPHREYS'

These remedies are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions, used for many years by Dr. Humphreys in his private practice, and for nearly fifty years by the people with excellent results.

Medical Book mailed free.

1. Piles, Hemorrhoids, Intestines, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate, Glands, etc.

2. Catarrh, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc.

3. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc.

4. Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, etc.

5. Indigestion, Flatulence, Wind, etc.

6. Stomach, Heart, Lungs, etc.

7. Nervous, Debility, Weakness, etc.

8. Pains, Stiffness, Sprains, etc.

9. Catarrh, Inflammation, etc.

10. Urinary, Genital, etc.

11. Skin, Scabies, Eruptions, etc.

12. Female, Menstrual, etc.

13. General, Tonic, etc.

## A. M. Lewis & Co.

Grayling, Michigan

# For Beautifying Your Hair

The Ladies in this Town are Simply Going Wild over Harmony Hair Beautifier. And no wonder, because to make the hair lustrous, soft and silky we believe there's nothing else—and we sell about all the various hair preparations made—that anywhere near comes up to Harmony Hair Beautifier.

Ask any one of the many women in this town who use it—she'll tell you she "loves" it. Just look at her hair, and you'll come to us and get some yourself.

## HARMONY HAIR BEAUTIFIER

Is just what its name implies.—Just to make the hair glossy, lustrous, more beautiful.—Just to make it easier to dress, and more natural to fall easily and gracefully into the wavy lines and folds of the coiffure.

It leaves a delightful fresh and cool effect, and a lingering, delicate perfume. Will not change or darken the color. Contains no oil; therefore doesn't leave the hair sticky or stringy. Simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time before brushing it. But first, make sure that your hair and scalp are clean, by using

### Harmony Shampoo

—A liquid shampoo to keep the hair clean, soft, smooth and beautiful. It gives an instantaneous, rich, foaming lather, penetrating to every part of the hair and scalp. It is washed off just as quickly, the entire operation taking only a few moments. It leaves no lumps or stickiness.—Just a refreshing sense of cool, sweet cleanliness.—Just a dainty, pleasant and clean fragrance.

—Both in odd-shaped ornamental bottles, with sprinkler tops.

Harmony Hair Beautifier, \$1.00. Harmony Shampoo, 50c.

Both are guaranteed to please you, or your money back.

### These Stage Beauties Endorse Them

There is no class of women who know better how to discriminate in the use of things to make them more beautiful than actresses. Among the many celebrated stage beauties who use and enthusiastically praise both Harmony Hair Beautifier and Harmony Shampoo are:

ETHEL BARRYMORE  
Star in "The Vampire Theater," New York.  
ELsie FERGUSON  
Star in "A Strange Woman," Lyceum, New York.  
LOUISE DRESSER  
Star in "Patsy and Periwinkle," G. M. Cohen Theater, New York.

LAURETTE TAYLOR  
Star in "The Girl of My Heart," Cort Theater, New York.  
NATALIE ALT  
Star in "Adèle," Lyceum Theater, New York.  
ROSE CORDIAN  
Star in "The Peppercorn," now touring the United States.

Sold only at the more than 7000 Retail Stores. Ours is the Retail Store in this Town.